

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
March 17th 1923.	CHINA	7,952
24th "	MOREA	10,911
31st "	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NARKUNDA	11,227
28th "	MAEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th "	PLASSY	7,393
19th "	MOLDAVIA	16,277
26th "	CHINA	7,952
2nd June	MOREA	10,911
9th "	MANTUA	10,902
16th "	NALDERA	11,430
23rd "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th "	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
23rd "	MATIANA	8,900
30th "	MULBERA	9,100
6th April	MANDALA	8,246
13th "	MERKALA	8,285
20th "	DUMANA	8,600
27th "	WARFIELD	6,980

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	6,813
28th April	SOUDAN	6,898
31st May	SICILIA	6,813
1st June	MALWA	10,941
28th "	SOUDAN	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June	NARKUNDA	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Mar	VARELA	Karachi via K'war
19th "	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
21st "	VITA	East & S. Africa
22nd "	KARAGOLA	Bursa via K'war
		Karachi & P. Gulf ports
23rd "	BARPETA	Bursa via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:-

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1290.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Trincomalee, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer Tonnage Sailing about For, s.s. "Solhaug" 4100 17th Mar. Malabar Ports & Colombo

s.s. "Jalaputra" 8310 24th Mar. Karachi.

s.s. "Holmborg" 5100 24th Mar. Rangoon

For freight and other particulars apply to:

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

SUDAMA HOUSE, 81, Spring Road Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrive L.	Dep't
Rangoon	K. D. S. 5,059	2 Mar	18th Mar	
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita 4,469	7th Mar	17th Apr	
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa 8,083	19 Mar	30th "	
Nasato Maru	S. Sakata 5,501	29th Mar	11th "	
Kanaka Maru	J. Fujisawa 5,846	1st April	13th Apr.	
Genoa Maru	J. Saito 6,785	11th "	25th "	
		20th "	27th "	

All steamers, equipped with every comfort and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BOMBAY MANGLORE WEEKLY SERVICE.

S. S. "BRITOMART"

Will sail from Alexandra Fair Wharf No. 1 on MONDAY, 19th instant, 1923, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), touching at Malven, Venguria, Panjim, Mormugao and Southern Coasts up to Bhatal.

Electric lights, excellent cabins, caterer on board. For particulars apply

PANDIT MASUREKAR & CO.,

69, Cowasji Patel Street,

or

A-1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

BANKING

THE TATA

INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,50,00,000-0-0

Paid-up Capital and Reserves Rs. 2,48,69,957-8-8

Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON CALCUTTA CANNPORE DELHI HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office, 5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 40,00,000

CAPITAL CALLED UP Rs. 35,50,000

RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER Rs. 33,50,000

CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD-OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES.

Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussorree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Amnabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudhary, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, and Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited, The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends received. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundi are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Capital Authorised Rs. 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 20,75,100

Reserve Fund Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Multan City, Ambala City, Montgomery, Ambala Cant., Hyderabad, Okara (District), Bombay, (Sind), Montgomery, Cawnpore, Jullundur, Ferozpur, Patiala, Calcutta, Jammu, Peshawar City, Delhi, Jhelum City, Quetta, D. I. Khan, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Ferozpur, Kasur, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Lahore City, Sialkot, Gojra, Lyallpur, Srinagar, Ludhiana.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 20,000,000

STERLING RESERVE FUND Rs. 2,45,00,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND Rs. 25,50,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS Rs. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy, Hongkong, Rangoon, Bangkok, Ipoh, Saigon, Calcutta, Johore, Shanghai, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Chefoo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Siam, Patani, Dairen, Manila, Penang, Haiphong, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yenchow, Fuzhou, Shanghai, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND, Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(AND REDUCED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 3,97,61,500

SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO Rs. 1,20,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 59,82,113/8

HEAD OFFICE: 62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES: Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS: THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS, The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE

BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Paid-up Capital Yen 100,000,000

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 69,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia, Kobe, Vladivostok, Bombay, London, Saigon, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle, Changshun, Manila, Shanghai, Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore, Fongtien, Newchwang, Shimoda, Hankow, New York, Sourabaya, Harbin, Nagoya, Sydney, Hongkong, Osaka, Tientsin, Peking, Yokohama, Rangoon, Tientsin, Kai Yuan, Rio de Janeiro, Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 507.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES: Amara, Baghdad, Calcutta, Bahad, Colombo, Bahrain, Hillah, Basrah, Madras, Bombay, Muscat.

Authorized Capital Rs. 22,000,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 21,000,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 21,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman, Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart., S. H. Batty, Esq., G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., Emile Francqui, Esq., Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE: A. J. Raymond, Esq., Sir Dineshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Naretam Morari, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH: Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 5 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI M.A. Ph. D., Managing Director, Director, Gitan Branch.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED BOMBAY.

SEASON DEPOSITS

The INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., and its branches at KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI, KAPURTHALA and FAZILKA are receiving SEASON DEPOSITS for 3 to 4 months only at SPECIAL RATES OF INTEREST. Rate on application.

I. D. SAWHNEY, General Manager.

7a, Fort Street, Post Box, 22, Bombay:—23-2-23.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

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I. D. SAWHNEY, General Manager.

7a, Fort Street, Post Box, 22, Bombay:—23-2-23.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

Total Invested Funds Exceed Rs. 54,00,000

Total Claims Paid over Rs. 14,00,000

New Business—1921 Rs. 55,86,22/6

New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 Rs. 86,32/6

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to: J. A. KIMBER, S. N. BANERJEE, General Manager, Secretary.

Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I., Esplanade Buildings, Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Deposit made with the Government of India for the special security of Policy-holders. Various Schemes of Assurance to select from.

Rates of Premiums very low.

For prospectus, etc., Please apply to—N. B. LAHA, Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED influential and energetic AGENTS on very liberal terms.

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INSURANCE

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennial Valuation-Report and comments a Bonus of 4 per cent. on sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennial ending 30th April 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager.

Bombay Branch, 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY

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(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE MOTOR CAR,

HEAD OFFICE CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

WANTED influential LIFE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on very liberal terms.

For Particulars please apply at BRANCH OFFICE.

All Building, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Cure Your Eye.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Strabismus, Watery Eye, Corns, Ulcers, Redness, etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 1-2, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars from NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 63)

KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER

Annas 12 per tin.

A. H. NASER & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-44 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO., BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

"NERVINUS"

(WITH GOLD)

A REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Gold is not merely the noblest of all metals but properly administered it is the sovereign tonic of the world—so say the ancient sages of India. NERVINUS is a delicious blend of the choicest remedies of the EAST and the WEST and gives the happiest result in weak nerves, poor blood (Anæmia), nervous debility, neurasthenia, loss of weight, dyspepsia, chronic or acute constipation, blood impurities, all wasting diseases and similar ailments. Highly spoken of by Medical men and extensively used all over India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits. It is admirably suited for the Tropical Climate and it removes heat lassitude in a short time.

NERVINUS possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence the powers of youthful manhood. Used in conjunction with a non-irritating external application (Organ Oil) for local weakness due to any cause, prepared by an elaborate and expensive process, this amazing ELIXIR OF LIFE imparts all the powers of vigorous youth in a short time—an effect that can only be described as marvellous. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. It does nothing but real, permanent good—rejuvenating the entire system and improving the function of all the organs of the human body.

NERVINUS with gold Rs. 5/- per bot. Organ Oil Rs. 2/8. Both at Rs. 7/- (Postage extra). Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector:—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh Jambura:—Worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asst. Commissioner, Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W. Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment:—The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.:—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.

If you wish to enjoy Life, write now to—

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS MIHJAM E. I. R.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown," which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., Rs. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pill
Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BABA SARUP SINGH, E.A.O., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BEHAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phia. of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MEROHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATUL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Mohalla Gulistan, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LD

THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPOUR, CALCUTTA, reports in his report, dated the 21st December 1922, that the "TEMPLE" Brand Portland Cement complies with the Specification in ALL RESPECTS and is considered to be of VERY GOOD QUALITY. Ask for our Book-let "DWARKA CEMENT" from

Agents: Messrs. PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

Opp. Bhuleswar Tank BOMBAY.
Tele. Address: "LOKAVADYA"

WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day.

1 Bottle Rs. 10

1 Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10

1 Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAIDYA

NARBHERAM SHAMJI

Head Office—Thakurdwar, 87, the Royal Stable.

Branch Office—KALBADEVI.

Post Box No. 2076, BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

PIANO PLAYERS

and other Musical Instruments.

A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices. We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.

DOVE & CO.,

104-106 Hazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply to HEADMASTER, H. A. Bhatt, SHOLAPUR. R6782

WANTED—SMART TYPIST, knowing Gujarati. Apply ARJAN KHIMJI & CO., 10, Fort, Bombay. R.6809

DEPUTATIVE WANTED—One who is prepared to take in hand immediately a vacant position in Gujarat. Write to P. B. Bhatt, 108, Mandvi, Bombay. R6821

WANTED—GENERAL ASSISTANT with knowledge of cost accounts on 60. Apply to 1000 with prospects. ASIATIC TRADING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay. R.6823

WANTED—Full time Gujarati Hindu Sanskrit Graduate for National School on 15-7-24 with half-yearly salary. Apply NAGINDAS AMULAKHAI, National Building, Bomi Street, Fort, Bombay. R.6827

WANTED—Commercially qualified and experienced men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can meet the company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat. R6743

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES in Drawing, Sanskrit and Persian to teach in our branches. Apply personally, R. M. SAMANT, Secretary, Bessin High School, Bessin, India. R6795

WANTED—Senior SHORTHAND TYPIST ACCOUNTANT. A general clerk. Gujarati knowledge necessary. Storekeepers, bill-collectors, agents, electric-fitter, butler, cooks and office peons. Apply personally or with (name stamp) to THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Sayana Building, 2, Lohar Street, Bombay. R6818

WANTED—BRIGHT CLERKS. Matriculates or School Finals—to undergo course on COMPTONETER (adding and calculating machine) during daytime. Good prospects for successful students. Applicants must be mentally alert and energetic and quick at figures. Apply to 130 to 230 p.m. R. J. GERRARD, White House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. R6799

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CIVIL ENGINEER to work as an Assistant with special experience in Reinforced cement concrete construction. Applications should reach the undersigned giving testimonials. Pay according to qualifications. C. A. GAYA & CO., Engineers and Contractors, 3, Bell Lane, Fort. R6820

BEGIN AT ONCE—NOW TO-DAY. A study which will yield beneficial personal results increased remuneration, congenial employment and remove all possibility of unemployment. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (30 days) course easy and rapid method. Book Keeping and Accountancy. Law, Banking, General Commercial Knowledge. Full Secretarial Course, etc., taught within a short period. Success and Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand Dictation classes. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road. R.6825

WANTED—youths desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs Cox & Co. to learn PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING by Touch (Blind) System at exceptionally moderate rates from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Join early. Success guaranteed. Enrollment daily. R6825

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS the work of the Government Surplus Sales Organisation, Bombay, is greatly reduced, the services of a number of experienced Clerks and Typists are being terminated. Employers requiring efficient hands may communicate with P. O. Box 428, Bombay. R6945

BY a Graduate in Law with practical experience as lawyer, journalist and business man in solicitors firm, English daily, or as private secretary. Apply Box No. 9153 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6832

A MUCH TRAVELLED INDIAN would go as Agent, Secretary or Companion to any part of the world. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 9125, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6793

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown. R6715

WANT TO SUBLET FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN SHOP near Museum. Excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 9150, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6814

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Taml Buildings, Kurla. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED HAVILA. R6752

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawsaji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices. R6716

TO LET—A BIG FLAT of nine rooms near Bessin Club, B.E.F. gas stove, garage and garden servants' quarters. Apply Box No. 9030, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6639

TO BE LET at Lonaria Bungalows, chawl with furniture. See or apply RAM DAS RANCHORDAS, 112, Dady Seth Agriy Lane, Bombay. R6816

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHERRA COTTAGE, at Mathuran for the season. Well furnished. Apply HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR Chackla Street, Bombay. R6774

TO BE LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLAT, all modern conveniences, latest sanitary fittings, electric light, fan and gas stove, very comfortable, moderate rent. Apply to R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. R6770

TO LET—ABBA BUILDING at Cartac Road and Ambulwardi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Blocks. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED APPA & CO., 173, Juckeria Masjid. R6695

TO BE LET—For cotton, waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown, Tank Street, Surtees Mohalla, Kandar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHAMED ALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombar Street, No. 75. R6376

TO LET at Andheri on Muraban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRU DIN KAMRUDDIN, Muraban Road, Andheri. C15796

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A FLAT of about six rooms on Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Chowpaty or Gamdevi side. Write or call to MOHANLAL & CO., Juckeria Masjid, Bombay 3. R6786

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.5 per diem. Telegram: "CALHOTEL." R6786

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL, MUSSOORIE. (L. Mansa Ram Hotel)

An ideal place to stay centrally situated, bright, airy, well furnished and electric lighted, separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER, Ganesh Ind. Hotel. Telegrams: "GANESH MUSSOORIE."

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay. R6825

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furniture at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 66, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay. R6825

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PREMISES No. 15, Tukogunj Indore, on about 3 acres of rent free land containing one big central building, two side bungalows, two outhouses a garden and a well. Centrally situated in the very best locality in line with numerous palatial residences. Municipal water supply. Fit for Chiefs, Jagirdars, Industrialists. Price Rs. 60,000 or near offer. Apply CHATTERJEE, Indore, (C.I.). R6819

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PIANOS, FOR SALE OR ON HIRE. PIANOS will be exchanged in part payment or on instalment. PIANOS and all sorts of musical instruments will be repaired at moderate price. Apply: PAW AND CO. Contractor's Building, 4th Block, 2nd Floor, Near Police Station, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. R6793

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for Home Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total head (71 yds. x 24"). Cost length (3 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 2-20. Chappi with leather Soles Rs. 2-12 per pair. Hand picked fresh lot of Kashmiri Supplies Syndicate, Srinagar, Kashmir. R6674

WONDERFUL—Yet owners of Gins and Mills. Rush in "get your names registered. German Cotton Eating Presses; cheap and durable; working easy; can be erected in no time. Also American Kerosene Engines; 64 H.P. Fuel consumption, very economic. Going cheap. Address Box No. 9141 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6765

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B.H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long London Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt 10 and 12 B.H.P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERRY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay. R6679

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES, TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESIDENCY MOTOR MART. THE best House on the Hill, for Repairs, Painting, Overhauling, Reconditioning, etc., in large stock. Cars sold and exchanged. Gwalla Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY. JA R6799

OVERLAND CAR—Motor in perfect order. Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite new. Apply to Box No. 9137, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." JA R6758

FOR SALE from Stock, at Sacrifice prices, best French make new 34 Tons MOTOE LORRIES. Extremely reliable built to stand hard work and rough handling, cheap on petrol, especially fit for Motor Bus Services. Facilities of payments. Apply to—COMPAGNIE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Post Box 552, Bombay. 15807

FOR SALE—ARIEL MOTOR CYCLE, 44 H.P. fitted with Empire Side-car, complete with all accessories, tyres, wind screen and hood, in excellent working order. Owner going for a car. Trial by appointment. Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply M. A. GHANI, Assistant Engineer, Back Bay House, Colaba. R6767

BOOKS AND STAMPS. WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY"—An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Rs. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, L. Kinsnot, Visag District, South India. R6457

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS—ESTABLISHED 1906. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS TALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukund and S. Bhargava (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrollment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

HUNDREDS of men and women are daily enrolling as students of the Pelman Institute for the development of Mind and Memory. Write to-day for full prospectus of the Mind and Memory course, and also for particulars of the New Pelman Method of Learning French. THE PELMAN INSTITUTE, The Mall, Simla. M R6802

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SLEEPING PARTNER with three to five thousand rupees. Ready work. Immediate profits. No risk, loss or trouble. Please apply sharp to Box No. 9152, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R.6828

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RACING CLIENTS who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races 1922 made a PROFIT of 1417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.) Capital required Rs. Rupees twenty only. Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now enclosing Rupees five for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address L. E. L. KING, 28, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R6828

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EMITO PEARLS as good as real ones Rs. 7-8 per 16 inches string. BOMBAY UNIVERSAL AGENCY, 93, Fort Street, Bombay. R6829B

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (71 yds. x 24"). Cost length (3 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 2-20. Chappi with leather Soles Rs. 2-12 per pair. Hand picked fresh lot of Kashmiri Supplies Syndicate, Srinagar, Kashmir. R6674

TURKISH BATH (with massage) for health, strength and beauty, recommended by the Medical world (Osler Sidney Ringer); a visit will convince. For one and all, arrangements for ladies attended by nurse. Remedy for prickly heat. 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway. T. R6824

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS.—Why pay fancy prices when you can buy direct from manufacturer. Special terms to the trades. V. G. MAHARAJ, Indian Carpets Manufacturer, Carnac Road between Dhoi Talao and Crawford Market, Bombay. R6679

EARN MORE MONEY. By knitter soap. Button Nib, Thread, Balling, making machine. Cash on delivery. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay. R6822

AUCTION AT BANGALORE—Very valuable sites for shop premises on Brigade Road, one of the busiest business quarters of Bangalore. Sale 5 p.m. 27th March, 1923. Plans and terms of sale on application to FRANK ABRAHAM, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. R.6799

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BADGAINS—Fox Portable, New with Case 175 Corona Folding latest with Case 237 Remington No. 10, Rs. 125, No. 11 Brief 200 Remington No. 8, Rs. 75, No. 8 Brief 200 Oliver No. 3 and 4 100 Underwood latest 100 Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. R6799

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem. 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1, Rs. 90 Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, 110 No. 10, Rs. 125, Brief, Dec. Table, 125 Oliver 2, Rs. 90, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 125, Brief 140 Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new, 200 Mercedes, German make, strong machine 200 Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185 200 L. C. Smith 3, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent, 225 York 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec. Table, 225 Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 150, Brief, Silent, 250 Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief 200 Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, like new, 200 Gujarat Remington 5, Brief, little used, 200 Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable, 27 NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter, Ex parts, on hand, 100, Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 small packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S ACIDIMIN, LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to PANDIT KRIPARAM, 8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salpasia, (HOWRAH). P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deep interest in curing leprosy is at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

MR. GANESH SASTRI DESHINKAR, will be pleased to advise to dealers in Cotton Market at Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort, Bombay. R6829A

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SAGAR PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 60, Beach Street, Dana Bunder, on SUNDAY, the 25th day of March, 1923 at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

- I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1922.
- II.—To declare dividend.
- III.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. V. sanji Jiwandas who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
- IV.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jacob Meyer as an Ex-officio Director and Mr. Kankubai Jiwandas as a Director in the place of Mr. Isaac Meyer who has resigned as he wanted to go to England.
- V.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
- VI.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th March to 28th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors. KHIMJI, MEGHJI, DEVRAJ & CO. Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday 9th April 1923 to those of the shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th March 1923. C. R.6817

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 81 per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R6825

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 24th March, 1923, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1922.
2. To sanction the Declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th March, 1923, to 28th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, M. D. DARU, Secretary. Bombay, 16th March, 1923. C15973

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned is preparing a revised electoral roll of the Bombay University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council IN SO FAR ONLY AS THE CITY OF BOMBAY IS CONCERNED. 2. Under Rule 6, Schedule II, Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector in the Bombay University constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing." 3. Persons of either sex who took a degree in the University of Bombay on or before the 1st day of April 1916 and have a place of residence in the City of Bombay, whose names do not appear in the electoral roll at present in force and who desire to have their names entered on the revised roll of the University constituency for the City of Bombay, are hereby invited to send in their applications for the enrolment of their names so as to reach the University Registrar on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th of MARCH 1923. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the office of the University Registrar. 4. A copy of the electoral roll at present in force is open for public inspection at the University.

By order, FARHUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar. Bombay, 14th March, 1923. C15971

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.) (Including the Holkar State and the Scindia-Nemuch State Railways.)

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING THE ENSUING EASTER HOLIDAYS, Concession Tickets at 1 1/3rd fare for the double journey will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System for distances over 50 miles from the 29th March 1923 to 1st April 1923 and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 4th April 1923.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON, Ag. General Traffic Manager. General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1923. C15968

TENDERS.

TENDER FOR MATERIALS

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following materials:— 133 tons English Cement. 2,17,000 Red Bricks, of good quality which should not absorb more than 5 per cent. of their own weight of moisture.

13 tons of Fire Clay. 2,300 cubic feet Builders' Slaked Lime. Prices to include free delivery to our siding at Harigaoon (District Ahmednagar). Tenders addressed as under and marked on the envelope "Tender for Material", should reach this office not later than the 23rd March, 1923, and must state delivery guarantee.

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, Marshall Sons & Co. (India), Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay, Managing Agents. C15964

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 12 hours, 28th instant, for the purchase of old wooden sleepers lying at Breyella, Thana, Vasind, Atgaon, Igatpur, Vangan, Nerth and Karjat. The tender should be per ton of 50 cubic feet stack measurements. A deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each tender. No concession will be allowed for carriage of material. For particulars of quantities, etc., apply to:— T. FRASER, District Engineer, No. 1 District, Bombay, G. I. P. Ry. C15966

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway Lahore, for the supply of:—

- (a) Rubber articles.
 - (b) Paints and Varnishes.
- for a term of 12 months commencing from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924. Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from, and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned, and the Agent of the North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the following dates:—

- (a) On Wednesday, the 4th April, 1923.
 - (b) On Friday, the 20th April, 1923.
- Samples should be furnished by rail freight to the Agent of the North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the following dates:—

- (a) 27th March, 1923.
 - (b) 30th March, 1923.
- The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

CONTROLLER OF STORES, N. W. Railway, Controller of Stores' Office, Moghalpura (Lahore). Dated 9-3-1923. C15945

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RATANJI JAMSETJI TATA, Sir DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, RATANJI DADABHAI TATA, VERDOONJI MANEKJI KINCA and JORJUSJI KILJIJI BAMI, the Trustees of the Tata Settlement Deed No. 11 of 8-3-1889, have agreed to sell to their clients, the SWADSHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, the property hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Khori Nam land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Corin, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District Thana, and containing by admeasurement forty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same situate mostly registered under the Survey No. 182, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of A. H. Wadia, on or towards the South by the Road to Chimbora, on or towards the West by the property of the Swadshi Mills, Limited, and on or towards the East by a public passage.

WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the Purchasers. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, March, 1923. C15968

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED OOMER, of Bombay, Memon Mahomed Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the undivided property. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the publication hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Coombhar Gull, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,300 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of a plot of 1,300 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 584, New No. B/4493, Old Survey No. 491, and New Survey No. 183, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3385 (5), Street No. 840-D, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the Coombhar Gull, on or towards the West by the property of Keshav Bhat, on or towards the North by the Public Passage and on or towards the South by the property of L. F. T'Soua.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1923. Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. HORMUSJI & PATEL, Purchaser's Pleaders. C15973

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOORANI has contracted to sell the undivided property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14th Humnum Street, within the Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece of land of the quit ground rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Shaik Buran Camrudin Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Conveyance of the 2nd May, 1882, and 300 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1057-1059, New No. 8238 and New Survey No. 12/2724 and Municipal E Ward No. 66, Street Nos. 4 and 8, and bounded on the East by the Shaik Buran Camrudin Street, on the West by a scribe's passage, on the North by the house now or formerly of Khatoobibi, wife of Syed Haji Rahimulla bin Gulam Hussein and on the South by the house now or formerly of Mahomed Esmail Munsifi and Shaikh Ahmed bin Mahomedally Dalvi.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1923. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 14th Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay. C15972

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane near Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 5152.

</

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. DANESHJEE ATMARAM TARKHAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, as administrator of the estate of Radhabai, wife of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Tarkhad, in exercise of the power vested in her the said Radhabai, wife of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Tarkhad, as mortgagee by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of June, 1916, and made between Chandabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of Jaidya Ambalal Chhabildas, and the said Radhabai, widow has contracted with our client for absolute sale to him with the consent of the mortgagor Chandabai, widow of Jaidya Ambalal Chhabildas, of the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim in or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office situated at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon situated at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 123, Nos. 369, 371 and 375, and bearing Collector's Old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey Nos. 3044, 3045, 2994 to 3017, 3040, 3052, 3053, 3081, 3084, 3103, 3018, 3030, 3138, 3142 and 3151, and New Survey Nos. 1370, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384 and 1393, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the property of Kastur Kallian, on or towards the West by the property of Nanchand, on or towards the North by Mumbadevi Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property known as Khema Chawl.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1923.

DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys,
C1974

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3015 of 1921.)

SORAB PESTONJI SHROFF.

versus

Haji Umar Maneck.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June 1922 the following immovable properties will be sold in three lots by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises described as Lot No. 1 on MONT-LAY, the 9th day of April, 1923, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 26, situate at Bandra, in the Registration sub-District of Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Bombay Suburban District, measuring about one thousand three hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts for which building lease, dated the 5th day of May, 1910, has been granted by Government for fifty years from the 1st day of August 1897 upon payment of a lump sum of Rs. 775/ seven hundred and seventy-five together with a chawl of 15 blocks standing thereon bearing No. 156 Hill Road occupied by Parsees and grain dealers shop bearing No. 164 Hill Road.

LOT NO. 2.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Pelli Soja Danda North of Turner Road Bandra in the district of Thana registration sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette Bombay Suburban District and bearing the following Nos.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measure Ac. Gun.	Assessment R. A. P.
1599	169	1	12	2 5 0
1599	169	2	51	1 0 0
1599	169	4	3	0 12 0
1599	169	6	9	2 0 0
1599	169	7	32	0 12 0
1599	169	9	7	1 8 0
1599	169	11	9	2 0 0
1602	170	8	31	0 12 0
1602	170	10	0	0 0 0
1617	172	8	31	0 12 0

LOT NO. III.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land together with the messages tenements or buildings thereon situate at Bandra in the registration sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement Nine and a half gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 48 Survey No. 48 Old Plot No. 124 New Plot No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Road and beyond it by the land of Raka Pereira on the West and on North by land of the widow of Chellai Aiyab Phelis Deg Peel and on or towards the South by Ladi Wall of Hormusji Nowroji Limbwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hirshad Mehta and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesigned at No. 79 Medows Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1922.
(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C1976

AMUSEMENTS

Maharashtra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

Benefit Performance

PREM SANYAS

(By late Mr. R. G. Gadhari, Author of PUNYA PRABHAV.)

Saturday, 17th March 1923 (9 p.m. night).

Sunday, 18th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon)

NEW PLAY NEW PLAY

ARUNODAYA

By Mr. V. V. BHOLE.)

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

"TONS OF MONEY".

Booking at Rose & Co. to 1 p. m.

After 3 p.m. at the Theatre.

CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.

"LONDON PRIDE".

EMPIRE THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

General Manager: James McGrath.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30,

8-15 & 10 p.m.

Madan Theatres Ltd. present

Metro's Wonderful Star

THE INCOMPARABLE.

NAZIMOVA

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in HER SUPREME TRIUMPH.

A Modernised Version of the Great

DUMAS MASTERPIECE.

"CAMILLE"

"CAMILLE"

"CAMILLE"

Adapted from the play by

Alexander Dumas the Younger.

The Enthralling Love-story of "Camille",

the DRAMA which afforded the greatest

triumph for the leading actresses of the

past generation is now re-made and modernised in Motion Picture with the great

NAZIMOVA

AS

"CAMILLE"

A PHOTOPLAY OF A TRAGEDY

WHICH IS A CLASSIC OF LITERATURE,

STAGE AND OPERA.

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

TO-day, 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

THE MOST LOVABLE SCREEN FAVOURITE

THE BOMBAY HAS KNOWN.

THE FAMOUS "KID."

JACKIE COOGAN

AND HIS

DOG.

In his latest comedy creation

"TROUBLE."

"TROUBLE."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—FOURTH WEEK

The most sensational wild animal serial

THE JUNGLE GODDESS

10 to 12 episodes into 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE—POLLARD COMIC

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"

BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

will be shortly staged.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit

Natak Mandali

founded by

Late Mr. Keshavnar Bhoonsale

will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Benefit Performance!

IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND

Saturday, 17th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAH SHIWAJI.

Sunday, 18th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MANAPMAN.

Proprietors

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao

Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)

EKACHPALYA.

Sunday 18th March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)

SHAPASAMBHRAM.

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS

SUPREMACY GRAND!

SPECIALLY FOR THE NOWROZ WEEK!

A Marvellous Universal Drama that you will never forget!

"UNDER TWO FLAGS!"

(in 8 Reels) Starring the fascinating, exotic, wonderful

PRISCILLA DEAN

in a glorious, whirling, sparkling characterization of Cigarette, the Daughter of the

Regiment, in the stupendous screen version of Ouida's immortal novel

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!

as the fiery, passionate pet of the French Chasseurs—Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill ever written—



HERE'S A PICTURE IN A THOUSAND!

THE PET OF ARAB AND FRENCH ARMIES

CIGARETTE!!

An humble girl of Algiers danced her way into the heart of a regiment. She

schemed her way into the confidence of a treacherous Sheik, and fought like a

tigress to die for the man she loved. Priscilla Dean is incomparable in "Under

Two Flags."

Tender as a mother—graceful as a fawn—beautiful as a painting—savage as a

tigress—Priscilla Dean is all this and more in "Under Two Flags." It's her

greatest role.

The Great Priscilla you love to see—audacious, insolent, purring, maddening

but—oh, Lord! How gloriously magnificent!

In the Greatest Picture of a brilliant career—in the greatest romantic Spectacular

Drama of all time—the soft, seductive, daring darling of the screen, in a fasci-

inating Dean role, her crowning triumph.

As the Drama is a lengthy one, no Comedy or Gazette is included in the pro-

gramme. So you are kindly requested to be present in time.

A Special Super-production, specially screened for the festive Nowroz Week.

TO-day five shows at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Phone No. 3455.

TO-DAY and till FRIDAY 23rd Mar. 1923.

Messrs. K.D. & Bros.

Present

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 13, 14, 15.

(A Vitagraph Super-serial)

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN

and

EDITH JOHNSON

TOPICAL and COMIC

Time and Prices as Usual

NEXT SATURDAY.

POWERFUL PATHE SERIAL

"HOUSE OF HATE"

featuring

PEARL WHITE

and

ANTONIO MORENO.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Last Instalment of the

Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

Saturdays 3 Shows—3-30, 5-15, & 7 p.m.

Saturday (Amavasya) and Wednesday

(Jamshed Navroz) 5 Shows—3-30, 5-15,

7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a.m. & 7-0,

8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4

Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

N.B.—On Saturday & Wednesday there

are FIVE shows.

From 24th March

THE EVIL EYE.

This serial which was shown incomplete

by the late Star Cinema, will be shown

complete from the beginning.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

OWING TO PUBLIC REQUEST

The Great Mythological

Photoplay

VALI-SUGRIV

Will be continued for one week

more—for one week only.—

Saturday the 17th to Friday

the 23rd.

Adapted from Ramayana by

Star Films Limited.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.

Offers this Week

THE

HOUSE

WITHOUT

CHILDREN

A WONDROUS PROBLEPLAY

"Woman, Maternity only will

give you happiness, because a

home without children is a garden

without Flowers."

A BRILLIANT ROMANTIC STORY THAT

WILL GRIP THE IMAGINATION AND

HOLD THE INTEREST RIGHT THROUGH

CHILDREN UNDER 14 ARE

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE

HOUSE

WITHOUT

CHILDREN.

THE FASCINATING PHOTOPLAY

AUSTRALIA'S OLYMPIC TEAM.

LONDON, Mar. 16

Melbourne.—A newspaper fund has been opened for raising £10,000 sterling to secure adequate Australian representation at the next Olympic team. Forty athletes being mooted.

CONSULT US

FORTILES
MARBLE
& CEILINGS
REQUIREMENTS.

Our Quality Defeats Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,126, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tele. : "SAJANCO"

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1922

MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS,

Telephone No. 1794.

(7-88) Shell Memnon Street BOMBAY.

STEEL BEAMS**GEO. SERVICE & CO.,**

BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS:
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES.—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES WRITE TO
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
Parel, BOMBAY.

SOAPS.—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Gomez, I am of opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyst to Government.

BOILED OIL.—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
WRITE TO
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.,
SURTJI MOHOLLA,
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.**SAVE YOUR
Income-Tax**

AND

Super-Tax

By facilities under the New Act.

Can pay Income Tax
on partners' individual
income at a very low
rate instead of at a
higher rate on the
total (combined) in-
come of the firm.

ACTUAL RESULT

IN MANY CASES,

SAVING OF TWO-THIRDS

Consult immediately before

YOU RETURN YOUR INCOME

**NAGINDAS &
MANEKLAL**30, Hanuman Building,
Hemji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2550.**DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.)
Expert preparations for the last
twenty-one years, both personal and through
post for High Commercial, Accountancy,
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ractice.
The brilliant success in the Government
Auditor's Diploma Examination and prizes
secured in the London Chamber of Com-
merce testify to the excellence of our train-
ing. The ex-students hold the highest
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Commercial World. Write for prospectus
to-day.**THE DIAMOND DRILLING AND
PROSPECTING SYNDICATE**
PROSPECTING CONTRACTORSAll classes of Mineral Drilling, Steam
or Hand-power, Undertaken.

IMPORTERS OF

Brazilian Carbons, Brazilian
and Cape Ballas and Bortz.

LARGE STOCKS HELD IN CALCUTTA.

Buyers can make their own selections.
Prices and full Particulars on application.**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
MANAGERS, CALCUTTA

or 3, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MEHTA

Manufactures Merchants.

We can take our patrons into confidence
and tell them why our Auctioneering
organisation realises better prices than
any of our contemporaries does. We have
realised long since that it is no use trying
to sell at present to BIG MERCHANTS
for they are full up and have no further
buying capacity. ALL THE SAME WE
MUST SELL MORE TO-DAY THAN
EVER BEFORE. There are always small
but honest merchants. The meagre means
at the command of such merchants should
not be treated as their crime; more so,
because they themselves are satisfied with
little margins and believe in large turn-
over. We finance such merchants and
attract other pessimist slackers to go in-
to business and work. We store the goods
for them and yet pay off the vendors.
These and other facilities create crowds
at our auctions and the whole advantage**MEHTA & Co.,**
AUCTIONEERING DEPT.
ON GOVT. AND G.I.P. RY. LISTS.
25 Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1288.**TILES
RED HEXAGONAL**

from the

Best and Well-known Italian
Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES

SHOWROOMS, etc. etc.

(Used by His Highness, D.)

Always in Stock. Send your enquiries to

MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & Co.

13, Bank Street, Fort.

**A SOUND
INVESTMENT**

AN

Accident

AND

Sickness**Policy****THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LD**5, Wallace St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

IN AID OF

**"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
APPRECIATION FUND.**

Under patronage of Indian Leaders

MR. PIARA SAHEB

Famous Songster of Calcutta

will give a

GRAND CONCERT

when SPECIAL and SELECTED SONGS

will be sung

on MONDAY, 19th March 1923, at

9 P. M. (S.T.)

AT

BALIWALLA THEATRE,

Tardeo

Rates: Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1 and As. 12.

Tickets can be had at:

Messrs. GOVINDJI'S SWEETMEAT

SALOON,

Grant Road.

and at the BALIWALLA THEATRE.

WAGNER ELECTRIC CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

Coupled with 1 H.P. Motor.

Also MOTOR and DYNAMOS.

Sole Agent:

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Opera Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

THE KASHMIR TOUR AND

TRADE AGENCY.

Agate, Carnelian, Jade, Lapis, Onyx, Tur-
quoise, etc. Semiprecious Stones. Write
Srinagar from April. Upto March to Post
Box 599 Bombay. Cars from Rawalpindi
and House Boats from Baramulla to Srinagar
are arranged for Tourists.**NOTICE.**To-morrow being the All-India Hartal
the office of the "Bombay Chronicle"
will be closed. There will, therefore, be
no issue of the paper on Monday.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 17, 1923.

TO-MORROW'S HARTAL.With a view fittingly to commemorate
the day of the great sacrifice of Mahatma
Gandhi, the Working Committee of the
Congress has appealed to the country to
observe the 18th of this month as a day of
"hartal"—of cessation of all business
except of the urgent and unavoidable
kind, to enable each individual to engage
himself in a little introspection in the
interests of himself and his country. We
have no doubt but that the country will
spontaneously observe the "hartal." Previous
"harts" were preceded by much propaganda
so as to familiarise the masses with the idea
lying behind it, but such propaganda will be
absent this time, and it is as well that it
should be so, for it is time that whatever
genuine force and sentiment are behind the
national movement manifested themselves
spontaneously. The "hartal," let it not be
forgotten, is to be observed, not for its
own sake—for the spectacular value of
it—but because of the opportunity it
will give to the nation to take a stock of
its gains and losses during the year and
for fresh resolve and quiet but deter-
mined preparation for the days of struggle
awaiting it in the immediate future. Only
a little over a month remains in which
to complete the collection of the 25 lakhs
of rupees and the enlistment of 50,000
volunteers—the two principal tasks
assigned by the Gaya Congress. They are
not impossible tasks. On the other hand,
some have considered them as too light. If
the shining example of Ghatkopar village is
copied by all other villages and cities,
according to their individual capacity, the
25 lakhs and 50,000 volunteers will be
gathered many times over. Is there suffi-
cient enthusiasm and sincerity in the nation
to fulfil the task? Complaint is sometimes
made of the "lack of stimulus." But what
greater stimulus does the country stand in
need of than the imprisonment of its be-
loved leader? A nation that would require
a stronger stimulus than that to induce it
to remove the humiliation of that imprison-
ment must be ashamed of itself. We have
every confidence, however, that the coun-
trymen of Mahatma Gandhi will rise equal
to the occasion and make the sacrifice—and
it is a very small one—demand-
ed of them and labour for the cause with
the same zeal and faith as when he was
in their midst.

EUROPEAN MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

We must admire the chivalrous, if
somewhat foolhardy, daring of Mr. Nel-son, the Chairman of the Bombay Cham-
ber of Commerce, in attempting a defence
of the indefensible. Mr. Nelson is
welcome to place his trust in the
meaningless platitude "that
no alteration of the nominal
ratio will be of any advantage to
India until world conditions become
more stable, and until the internal
finances of the country have been put
on a sound basis." But if India is to
wait until the world conditions have been
rectified, she will have to wait indefinitely.
We are not quite sure even if the
second proviso in the resolution above
quoted need be made an absolutely in-
dispensable condition precedent to
undertaking unavoidable reforms. But
granting this for the sake of argument,
Mr. Nelson, we thought, would have
realised that the Indian finances would be
within measurable distance of soundness
and stability only if we could be certain
of the sincerity of the Government in
carrying through a programme of re-
trenchment in expenditure. To carry
our "incongruous burden"—as Mr. Nel-
son describes the 2s. rupee—for a day
longer now is to make a present of crores
of rupees to the foreign manufacturer ex-
porting his wares to this country. There
is, indeed, the sterling consolation that
the nominal rate of exchange is not the
real rate; that even the official champions
of this egregious blunder seem to have
despaired of ever making good this im-
possible ratio—as is evident from the
latest budget figures. But the mentality
like Mr. Nelson's is particularly danger-
ous in its specious plausibility and baff-
ling sophistries. "After all," Mr. Nel-
son says, "what we in India chiefly desire
to know is approximately how much our
exports are likely to exceed our imports
every year, and whether sufficient quan-
tities of gold to assist in balancing the
difference would be permanently forth-
coming." The very crudity of the re-
mark exposes the predatory peculiarity of
our existing currency organisation. Doeshabitation and a name, used to escape
the operation of this tax. Great ship-
ping corporations, with a foreign head
office, and banks and insurance compa-
nies of the like description used to be
exempted from this tax on the specious
pretext that all their operations were not
confined to India. And even now the in-
terest on sterling loans of the Govern-
ment of India escapes taxation under the
Income Tax Acts, though we see no
reason for this exemption beyond the
plea that might is right. The same
reflection seems to be inevitable in that
other shipping matter referred to by Mr.
Nelson relating to the carriage of deck
passengers and the recruitment of Indian
seamen. A feeble committee made a
most feeble report; but as to carry out
even these milk-and-water recommen-
dations of the Deck Passengers' Com-
mittee would mean considerable struc-
tural alterations in the existing fleets
of coasting steamers, the Govern-
ment of India are still considering the
report.**WHERE ARE THE POOR?**The development schemes in Bombay
were inaugurated mainly to relieve the
terrible congestion in this city of dirt,
disease and death and to provide decent
and sanitary accommodation for the
poor. Huge sums of money have been
spent and the harassed working classes
in Bombay have been looking forward
to occupying the chawls which were prom-
ised to them. Some of these chawls were
opened in December last by His Excel-
lency the Governor and the ceremony,
we were told, marked the beginning of
a new chapter in the history of the
housing of the poor in Bombay. Dis-
illusionment was not long in coming. The
chawls were condemned by experts asbeing left in the lurch by a Department
anxious to recoup somehow the
extravagant expenditure on this
and other "development" schemes.
So the cat is out of the bag. This is how Sir Chimanlal Setal-
vad and the Legislative Council,—which
has sanctioned the Development grants
without examination and scrutiny—have
safeguarded the interests of the poor
and this is the net result to the poor of
Bombay of the much-boomed "develop-
ment" schemes for the building of the
Greater Bombay! Well may the poor
ask: "Where are we?"**Notes of the Day**

The Hartal and the Press.

As announced elsewhere, to-morrow
being the All-India Hartal, the office of the
"Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. To-
morrow's hartal is not intended to be an
ordinary hartal, which, however successful,
is more or less incomplete. It must be
absolutely complete. This is the least that
the country owes to the great leader now
in jail. The surest index of a complete
hartal is the closing of newspaper offices.
And we trust newspaper offices in Bombay
will remain closed to-morrow.

Local Self-Government in the Punjab!

The erstwhile "uncrowned King of Ben-
gal" now raised to a ministership has made
it obligatory on members of the Calcutta
Corporation to take the oath of allegiance.
More, they must always be on their good
behaviour. Should a corporator rouse the
suspicion of the Minister his seat will be
declared vacant. In the Punjab, also, the
Select Committee on the Municipal Bill has
laid it down in its report, only one member
dissenting, that notwithstanding anything
contained in the Indian Oaths Act, 1873,
every person elected or nominated to be a
member of a Municipal Committee shall, be-
fore taking his seat, take an oath of al-
legiance to the Crown. The oath of al-
legiance is not enforced even in England in
County Councils or in District Boards. The
Punjab Bill, however, does not provide any
supervising agency and the Minister of
Local Self-Government may well take the
clue from his venerable confrere in Bengal.
The report lays down that nominated mem-
bers shall not exceed one-fourth of the total
strength of the Committee, and Lala Ganpat
Rai suggests in his minute of dissent that
the nominated element should not exceed
one-fifth. This is the typically Moderate
mentality which refuses to go to the root
of things. The Moderates will never ask
for complete elimination of the nominated
element, they must always keep open the
back-door of favouritism.

Neglecting the Poor.

The incident which took place in the Cor-
poration at Thursday's meeting does not re-
flect credit on that body. Mr. Jam-
nadas Mehta could not find a single sup-
porter, except Mr. Nariman, and the ma-
jority sided with the Commissioner and re-
peatedly called upon Mr. Mehta to withdraw
his resolution. We are glad that the
Commissioner eventually withdrew the word
"disgraceful" which he had flung at Mr.
Mehta, in high dudgeon. To the Corporators it
seemed nothing that two hundred men should
live in a dirty, insanitary lane for nearly
three years, but they could not bear a few
harsh words that Mr. Mehta had used in
his just indignation over the methods of the
Municipal Executive. We are not impres-
sed by the Commissioner's explanation about
the poverty of the Municipal exchequer.
There is plenty of money to be spent
on the repairs of Walkeshwar,
Hornby Vellard and other roads, but when
it is a question of a little repair to some
lane where the poor live, the Commissioner
is ready with his familiar excuse of lack of
funds.

Reserved Compartments.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hassanally moved
during the current session of the Legisla-
tive Assembly a resolution urging that the
practice of reserving railway compartments
"for Europeans only" should be discon-
tinued. Mr. Innes admitted the justice of
the mover's contention. However, as it
has been a tradition with the Government of
India never to redress a grievance in its
entirety, they have promised to remove the
anomaly, step by step. And as the first
step towards that consummation, Mr. Hind-
lay announced that the Railway Board
would address the Railway administration,
suggesting "to make it a practice, where it
was already not so, to allow Indians wear-
ing European costume to use reserved com-
partments." Mr. Hindlay's concession does
away with the *raison d'être* of reservation,
assuming it to be social and temperamental
differences, between Indians and Europeans.
Colour prejudice we know, but this sartorial
prejudice is enough to make one gasp. In-
dian style to be penalised—and in India!**REMEMBER****MAHATMAJI IS STILL IN JAIL****IF YOU WILL RELEASE HIM,**

WEAR KHADDAR

JOIN THE CONGRESS

SUBSCRIBE TO TILAK SWARAJ FUND

ENROL YOURSELF AS A VOLUNTEER.

OBSERVE HARTAL TO-MORROW.the European in India care not a straw
for the real welfare of the masses of In-
dian producers, if only he can get the
products needed for the manufactures in
Europe cheap enough? With a 2s. rupee
the Indian producer would be defrauded
of 33 1/3 per cent. of the value of his
goods for the benefit of the foreign pur-
chaser. And the European merchants
would be only too glad to do a smart
business—at a 2s. rupee in importing
foreign stuff in India, which not only
would damp the prosperity of Indian in-
dustry, but also help to increase the im-
ports more and more, thanks to what they
believe is an elastic demand. The In-
dian is habituated to buy abroad from
his surplus produce, (save the mark!),
let us say, 240 crores worth of goods. At
15 rupees to the pound sterling—or a
16d. rupee—this would mean exports
from Europe, principally England, of
£160 million worth of goods; but at a 2s.
rupee, the Indian purchasing power is
equal to £240 million worth of British
and foreign goods. It is an excellent,
because a most deftly concealed, means
of aiding the export trade of Britain, if
the Indian demand for foreign wares is
elastic, and if there be no other com-
petitor in India! No wonder Mr. Nelson
proposes to maintain the fictitious ratio.
But while we can understand the
motives dictating such a policy
carried out by the present Government,
it would be too much to ask us to approve
of it. The assessment of the earnings of
tramp steamers, for instance, for pur-
poses of income tax is only approved of
by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as
a sort of a *pis aller* in these days of deficit
budgets—without any reference to the
fact that the entire system of income tax
assessment seems to have been devised
to penalise Indian industry and commerce
exclusively. It is not merely the tramp
steamers, which, wanting to a localveritable prison-houses and the
so-called "economic" rent charg-
ed was so excessive as to be
prohibitive for the classes for whom
they were solely meant. Replying to a
question in the Council on Thursday Sir
Chimanlal Setalvad gave information
that should startle the citizens of
Bombay who have subscribed to the De-
velopment Loan in order to relieve the
misery of the poor of Bombay. He said
that in all eight chawls at Worli and
Naigaum each and four at De Lisle Road
have been erected and "so far one chawl
has been fully and eight-chawls partially
occupied mainly by lower middle class
people on a monthly tenancy at rents
varying from Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 per month,
with an extra Re. 1 for each corner room"
and Sir Chimanlal proceeded to add, in
reply to the question whether these
chawls were not primarily built for the
working classes, that they "are intended
for the housing of the industrial classes."
(The italics are ours). Sir Chimanlal's
sophistry cannot hoodwink the public.
These chawls were meant for no other
classes but the poorest, the working
classes of Bombay. It is true Govern-
ment have fixed, pending further orders,
Rs. 10 as the minimum average rent per
month per room in these chawls and that
the present occupants paying higher
rents occupy them only at a monthly
tenancy. But a rent of Rs. 10 is beyond
the means of the average working class
families who, according to official statis-
tics, pay from Rs. 3-12-0 to
Rs. 5-8 as rent in the slums and
chawls they now occupy. The
result will be that the high rent of Rs.
10 will be prohibitive for them and the
Development chawls will continue to be
occupied by the lower middle classes
"at rents varying from Rs. 13 to Rs. 16
per month with an extra Re. 1 for each
corner room,"—the working classes, for
whom the chawls were really meant

ARMY ESTABLISHMENT.

SUFFICIENT TO COPE WITH STANDING RISKS.

ENLISTMENT OF 10,000 MEN RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Mar. 15. In the House of Commons introducing the Army Estimates Lt.-Col. Guinness said that the present Army establishment was sufficient to deal with certain standing risks in the Empire in Asia and elsewhere if the risks materialised singly but if they materialised simultaneously at present we were not in a position to deal with the situation. We were exceptionally weak momentarily owing to the smallness of reserve. It was intended, therefore, directly to enlist ten thousand war trained men in "Class B" reserve. He mentioned that at present the tank models had track endurance of a thousand miles compared with 150 of the war-time tanks and the speed of 25 miles. It was hoped in the coming year to equip the whole tank battalion with a new light tank and it had, also, been decided to substitute mechanical transport for horse wagons in the divisional trains.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REDUCTION PROPOSAL.

OVERRULED BY WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Mar. 16. In the House of Commons, replying to the debate on the war estimates which were adopted, Mr. Guinness said the War Office had agreed to the reduction of the Infantry Battalions in India involving a reduction of 5,000 men. The question of reduction of the cavalry and the artillery was still being considered. The War Office was unable to agree with the Government of India regarding the latter's proposal for reductions in the number of units, but the War Office was discussing possible saving by cutting down establishments. It must be remembered that the British regiments in India embraced part of their reserve of machinery and their reductions must seriously affect their power of mobilisation. If the War Office agreed to the Government of India's making excessive decreases it would eventually mean further cost being thrown on the British budget for making up the reserves in other ways.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Commoner Mr. Rupert Gwynne has been appointed the Financial Secretary to the War Office in succession to Mr. Jackson, the new Chairman of the Unionist Party.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

help me to solve my difficulties please send it to me. Or if you like, you answer them yourself.

I have gone through the Gita without knowing what it is and who wrote it. It is so very dear to me. I draw an amount of consolation when plunged in despair or confronted with difficulties. I have finished Panch Karan and at present I am reading Mani Ratna Mala. I do not find there the solution of my doubts. There is something about Atma and Moksha. But it seems to have been presumed there that a portion of what is written will be taken by the reader as unquestioned truth. With regards, yours, &c.

MOHANDAS GANDHI.

NB.—According to Christianity, all will be judged on the Day of Judgement; and that Atma is immortal. It believes in idolatry; that is God the Father, God the son and the Holy Ghost—God the son is Jesus Himself. Though He was Himself free from sins He sacrificed His, He for the sins of this world. God the Father is the supreme tribunal of justice. There is the Trinity in Unity and Unity in Trinity.—M. GANDHI.

Hinduism.

Writing on the subject of Hinduism in the issue of "Young India" of October 6, 1921, Mahatmaji stated: "In dealing with the problem of untouchability during the Madras tour, I have asserted my claim to being a Sanatani Hindu with greater emphasis than hitherto, and yet there are things which are commonly done in the name of Hinduism, which I disregard. I have no desire to be called a Sanatani Hindu or any other, if I am not such. And I have certainly no desire to stand in a reform or an abuse under cover of a great faith.

It is, therefore, necessary for me once for all distinctly to give my meaning of Sanatani Hinduism. The word Sanatani use in its natural sense.

I call myself Sanatani because (1) I believe in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and all that goes by the name of Hindu scriptures, and therefore, in *avatara* and rebirth. I believe in the Varnashrama Dharma in a sense in my opinion strictly Vedic, but not in its present popular and crude sense. (2) I believe in the protection of cows in its much larger sense than the popular. (3) I do not disbelieve in idol worship. Proceeding further, he writes in the same article:

"Nothing excites me so much as the music of the Gita or the Ramayana by Tulsidas, the only two books in Hinduism I may be said to know. When I fancied I was taking my last breath, the Gita was my solace. I know the voice that is going on to-day in all the Great Hindu shrines, but I love them in spite of their unspeakable failings."

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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ROYAL INVITATIONS.

POSITION OF LABOUR M.P.'s

AGITATION FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 16. A controversy raging in the Labour Party over question as to whether the Labour Commoners, except Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Leader of the opposition should attend Royal functions. Twenty-two members from the neighbourhood of the Clyde have gone to the extent of publishing a letter condemning the attendance of their fellow-Commoners at "plutocratic dinner parties" the reference being to Lady Astor's recent function at which the King and Queen were present. Acceptance of invitations to dine at Buckingham Palace are also decried. It is noteworthy that some of the Scottish Labour members have refused to sign this manifesto.—Reuter.

IRISH SITUATION.

CHARACTER OF HOLY SEE'S INQUIRY.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that although the Holy See has entrusted Auzic with the task of enquiring into the situation in Ireland his errand is not of a definite character of a mission but aims rather at securing the data to enable the Holy See to choose an opportune line of conduct with

NON-INTERVENTION.

"NO INTENTION TO MEDIATE"

BRITISH POLICY ON RUHR QUESTION

LONDON, Mar. 15. With reference to the suggestions in the Press that intervention by the British Government on the Ruhr question is imminent it is authoritatively stated in London that Britain, should an occasion arise, will reaffirm that she does not intend to mediate between Germany and France and Belgium as the matter does not concern her. It is open to Germany if she does not submit her plan to France to publish her proposals to all the nations in which event France and Belgium would automatically receive them.—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY DEPUTATION TO RUHR.

LONDON, Mar. 15. The Parliamentary Labour Party has selected the Members of Parliament, Messrs. Adamson, Tom Shaw, Roden Buxton and Brigadier-General Thomson as an official deputation to investigate the conditions in the Ruhr. The mission of the Labour members which went into the occupied area last month was entirely unofficial.—Reuter.

THREE GERMANS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says the sentries shot dead three Germans at

PALESTINE.

BEING ACCORDED SPECIAL TREATMENT.

GOVT'S. OIL INTERESTS?

LONDON, March 15. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ormsby Gore, replying to Mr. Lorimer, said that the Government, to the best of its ability, was fulfilling the promise to recognise and safeguard the independence of the Arabs in certain areas, but it was not admitted that Palestine was included in this. It was always the intention of the British Government in view of many international and special interests involved that Palestine should be accorded a special treatment. Mr. Newbold: "What are the Arabs' special interests?" Mr. Ormsby Gore: "There are a good many religious susceptibilities in connection with the Holy Land." Mr. Newbold: "Are there any oil interests?" No answer was returned.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE IN IRAQ.

LONDON, Mar. 15. In the House of Commons Capt. Hacking on behalf of Sir S. Hoare replying to Mr. Becker said that a greater part of the work on the new Air Force has at Hinaidi in Iraq had already been completed. Every effort was being taken to cut down all unnecessary expense but it would be false economy to leave the building uncompleted at this stage. There were, however, certain outstanding items amounting to ninety thousand sterling not yet started on which

AHMEDABAD MILL SITUATION.

LABOUR'S ULTIMATUM

TO EXPIRE ON 31ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 16. A meeting of the representatives of members of the Labour Union and leaders of other workmen held yesterday night resolved to strike work in mills from the 31st instant if the Mill-owners' Association does not accept by the 24th instant the principle of arbitration as demanded by the Labour Union.

MR. G. S. VIDYARTHI.

CHARGED UNDER 124A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 15.

The case against Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, late Editor of the "Pratap" came up to-day for hearing before the District Magistrate Fatehpur. Only 15 persons including some press representatives and Messrs. Parsotam Das Tandon and Mahanlal Chaturvedi were allowed to watch the proceedings. The prosecution witnesses included the Officiating Superintendent of Police, a C. I. D. Reporter, a Constable, the Circle Inspector and a Baniya. Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi cross examined the C. I. D. Reporter, the Circle Inspector and the Baniya.

The reporter cross examined said that he could not understand Sanskrit words and had not learnt Hindi. He said that he omitted these Sanskrit words with dot marks in

MAHATMA GANDHI.

VIEWS ON RELIGION.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

The Editor of "Rajasthan Patrika" publishes the following in that paper:—

The following letter was addressed to my revered brother, the late Srimad Rajachandra by Mahatma Gandhi from Durban (South Africa) on September 27th, 1893. In what devout esteem he held Sri Rajachandra-bhai will be evident from the following words of Mahatmaji himself. He said:—"The more I consider his life and his writings, the more I consider him to have been the best Indian of his times. Indeed I put him much higher than Tolstoy on religious pre-ception. Both Kavi and Tolstoy have lived as they have preached."

The following letter clearly shows that the time when it was written was the transitional period in Mahatmaji's religious life. He had once taken, as will be noticed, a deep liking for Christianity. But his doubts having been removed by Sri Rajachandra-bhai we see before us Gandhiji as an Arya Saint and Mahatma. The letter was written originally in Gujarati and the following is an attempt to translate freely into English. It is written in such simple Gujarati that the very simplicity renders the task of translating it all the more difficult. But in the surest belief that to the millions of Mahatmaji's devotees, followers and admirers all the world over, the letter will prove of engrossing interest as revealing an important event of his life, I venture to lay it before the public.

The Letter.

Durban, Sept. 23, 1893. Respected Kaviaraj,—I have been thinking for long of writing to you on the subject of religion. But as the post takes a good deal of time I had not made up my mind. However, I cannot help writing to-day. I keenly feel a longing to be there with you to study religion. I remember you day and night, and when shall I be able to see you? It is an exaggeration to say that my desire of studying religion has become ten-fold multiplied of late. This country to me has become unpleasant. A very small number of people are inclined towards religion; none are religious books available—I have already put to you a question or two in a recent letter. I ask you a few more. The questions will not be in an arranged form as I had no time for necessary arrangement. While writing other letters I decided, also to write to you.

(Then follows the list of questions asked by Mahatmaji.)

1. What is the Atma (soul)?
2. Is it active?
3. Is the Atma affected by Karma?
4. What is God?
5. Is it true that He is the Creator?
6. What is Salvation?
7. Can we definitely know in this very life whether Moksha is attainable?
8. Is it true that according to his Karma man will be born as an animal, a stone or a tree?
9. What is Arya Dharma? Are the Vedas the source of everything?
10. Who wrote the Vedas? Are they original? If so what is meant by "originalness"?
11. Who wrote the Gita? Is it not God made? Is there any proof of its divine origin?
12. Is there religious merit in animal and other sacrifices?
13. Is there any proof that a particular religion is the best?
14. Do you know anything about Christianity? If so, will you express your views about it?
15. They hold that the Bible is God-inspired; and that Jesus is the avatar, the son of God. Was it so?
16. Was all that was prophesied in the old Testament about Jesus fulfilled in truth?
17. Has anything been written about "the miracles of Jesus Christ."
18. Is it possible to know in this life what will occur in the next life? If so, in whose case?
19. What authority can you give for citing the names of those that have attained salvation?
20. How can it be said that even God Buddha did not attain Salvation?
21. What will be the final state of the world?
22. Is there any possibility of righteousness evolving out of unrighteousness?
23. Is there an end to the world?
24. Is it possible for the ignorant to attain salvation through Bhakti alone?

I can continue to put to you a number of other questions but I shall not do it for the present. I shall be extremely obliged if you will answer these questions at your convenience. Kindly do not be suspicious from the questions I have put to you on Christianity. I have been fortunate here to secure very good Christian friends. They are all very kind people. They spend their lives in religious pursuits. They are very affectionate to me. And they want me to be like them. With that object in view, a few books were given to me and after having read them I found out as stated above. In some cases I have been able to solve my doubts but in others I find it difficult. If it is true that religion alone is God-inspired, we must try to go deep into it. That is why I have taken that subject in hand. I have put before you my doubts and difficulties. It is true that if you were not constantly in my mind, so strong are several proofs that attractions might have proved irresistible. But having decided that no step should be taken before getting your answers and in the sure belief that you will succeed in solving my doubts I have been able to resist the temptations. In the New Testament there is not a shadow of immortality. It is also true that there is not Ahimsa. But there is no injunction to the effect that Ahimsa should be practised. On the other hand there is a definite commandment to the effect that if thy brother hath no liking for flesh thou shouldst also abstain from taking it. Whatever that be the object of writing this to you is to get my doubts removed.

I know that detailed answers to my questions will take a good deal of your time. If you can recommend any book that might

(Continued in Column 1.)

TO-MORROW IS THE 18TH OF MARCH.**WHAT THE COUNTRY EXPECTS YOU TO DO.****OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL.****AND PROCLAIM YOUR DETERMINATION.****TO BE LOYAL TO MAHATMA AND TO BE FREE.**

a view to hastening the pacification of Ireland.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MOURNING IN DUBLIN.

DE VALERA'S EDICT OBEYED.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The theatres and cinemas in Dublin have been closed as a result of the proclamation recently issued by Mr. De Valera's officers decreeing indefinite period of national mourning. The Free State troops visited these houses and ordered their reopening. Performance, however, was given only in the Abbey Theatre where the military guards remained.

Doubt is expressed whether the Siki-Metigue fight will come off in view of this edict.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL RESOURCES.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 15. Sir P. Lloyd Greame as the guest of the Iron and Steel Industries Federation at luncheon in London to-day said that the Government's first aim was to develop the Imperial resources. There were infinite possibilities in co-operation with the Dominions and development of our own Colonies. The Government would do its utmost in this direction and if necessary use our credit. The British Empire was capable of as great expansion as the United States.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Mar. 16. A sharp rally of the French francs from 77.25 to 75.25 and the Belgian francs from 89.60 to 87.65 was the feature of foreign exchanges to-day. This is attributed to the improvement in outlook with regard to the Ruhr.—Reuter.

tempting to enter the locomotive sheds at Recklinghausen.—Reuter.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF BRITISH TRADERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Cologne.—Members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany express keen disappointment at the concessions hitherto secured by the British Government on their behalf. The general opinion is that the arrangements fall very far short of meeting the case and will do little or nothing to relieve the situation.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MAKES FIRST PAYMENT TO U. S. A.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Washington.—Britain has made the first payment under the Debt Funding Agreement amounting to 4,123,000 dollars.—Reuter.

MEASURES FOR CHINO-JAPANESE AMITY

LONDON, Mar. 16. Tokio.—Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, explaining a Bill introduced in the House of Representatives to-day dealing with cultural and relief work in China said, that forty-four million yen from the Boxer Indemnity and fifteen million yen from the sale of the Shantung Railway would be used for promoting Chino-Japanese relations.—Reuter.

A Government of India (Department of Industries) communiqué states that in view of the need for retrenching expenditure, the Government of India have decided to discontinue the publication of the Journal and Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour after the issue of Vol. III-Part 1 of the Journal and of the Bulletins which are now in the press.

work would not be commenced until the policy regarding Iraq was decided.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN POLITICS.

IBRAHIM PASHA ASKED TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Cairo.—King Fuad has asked Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, a former Minister for Education, to form a Cabinet. It is understood that he has consented but it is not yet clear whether it will be a political or a business ministry.—Reuter.

IBRAHIM PASHA FORMS CABINET.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Cairo.—Ibrahim Pasha has succeeded in forming a Cabinet presumably of a political character. It contains five members of the last Cabinet.—Reuter.

TURKISH COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

EXPERTS' CONFERENCE TO MEET IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 15. France and Italy have agreed to the British suggestion to send experts to London to discuss the Turkish counter-proposals which are expected in London to-day or to-morrow with a view to the resumption of the Lausanne Conference. The experts are expected to meet next week.—Reuter.

The head of the Buddhist order in Burma has issued a statement calling attention to the prevalence of boycott and ostracism owing to the political situation in the country and condemning them.

his report. He did not get the speech corrected by the speaker or audience for want of time.

The Circle Inspector said that the accused answered the remarks of the previous speaker. The Magistrate himself cross examined the accused who said that the so-called copy of his speech was not correct. A major portion of it was wrongly reported and the general impression was wrong. The Magistrate got some of those passages, which the accused said were incorrect, written by him.

The case was adjourned till 20th March when the accused, it is reported, will file his written statement.

The Magistrate charged the accused under section 124-A I. P. C. for alleged sedition.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

In the Lincolnshire Handicap, Soldennis has been scratched.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Holme.

The Hon'ble John Russell has been granted a decree nisi.

Cettinje (Montenegro).—Queen Milena of Montenegro died this morning.

Brussels.—Twelve of the crew were drowned by the wreck of British steamer "Marville."

In the match in the League Third Division Southern Section Plymouth, three best Rangers, two.

A telegram from Singapore says thirty-one of the crew were drowned by the sinking of the British steamer "Raneskuntan" which collided with a Siamese steamer 65 miles from Singapore.

Dusseldorf.—Under arrangements made by the French and Belgians 600 tons of coke is now being despatched from Wasterholt mine daily. The programme contemplates 3,000 tons being despatched daily.

Paris.—A message from Athens says Government has accepted the proposals to advance suffering thirty per cent of the amounts payable by the Greeks on account of damages in the devastated regions in Asia Minor.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

HIGHER POSTS FOR INDIANS IN SECRETARIAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 13.

The Legislative Assembly met again to-day and after voting on some demands for grants resumed. Discussion on general administration.

Mr. Rangachari moved that telegram and telephone charges be reduced by Rs. 25,000 bringing it down to 75,000. He pointed out that since the arrival of Lord Reading telegraphic expenses had considerably swollen possibly due to greater control by Whitehall. Sir Malcolm Hailey said telegrams despatched by Private Secretary's office were of three kinds. Firstly those between Viceroy and various heads of departments; secondly, those telegrams despatched between Viceroy and Secretaries of State; thirdly, and these were responsible for a considerable portion of the charges, were telegrams sent by different departments to Private Secretary's office for cyphering before despatch. This central arrangement was made for convenience.

Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas endorsed Mr. Rangachari's protest against Whitehall interference. Mr. Rangachari however did not press his motion, which was negatived. Mr. B. N. Misa moved for reduction in four instances of the Viceroy and complained about the way in which interviews were arranged and also that the Viceroy spent his Christmas Days in Calcutta and did not go to the other parts of the country to know the condition of the people.

There were cries of "Withdraw, withdraw" Mr. Ginnwalla opposed the motion. He wanted an assurance that the present Viceroy would visit his province.

The Home Member promised to convey the desire of Mr. Ginnwalla to the Viceroy. He hoped that the general crisis of "withdraw withdraw" showed that the House deprecated imputation by Mr. Misa of undesirable motives to the Viceroy (hear hear).

Mr. Misa withdrew his motion. Mr. Iqbal Saran moved a nominal reduction of one rupee under travelling allowance for the members of the Executive Council with a view to impress on Government to take note of the anxiety of the non-official side of the House to see that responsible portfolios were given to the Indian Members of the Executive Council.

President: I don't think that the question of that magnitude can be discussed under travelling allowances. If the member desires to discuss that issue he can do so when I put the final motion that the House do agree to grant under general administration.

Mr. Rangachari moved reduction in daily allowances of the non-official members of the Assembly. He said the present method of allowing allowance to the members seven days before the commencement of the session and seven days after the end of the session was extravagant. Two or three days margin should be sufficient. He hoped the House would practise economy where it touched them.

Sir Muhammad Shafi said Government would be guided by the decision of the House.

Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that by restricting the margin to three days instead of seven a saving of Rs. 10,000 could be effected. The House thereupon voted the reduction of Rs. 10,000 from their daily allowances.

Mr. Subramanyam moved for reduction of mileage of motor car and conveyance allowance of the members of the Legislative Assembly by Rs. 50,000.

Sir Muhammad Shafi said that Government would carry out whatever decision might be given by the House.

Maulvi Abdul Kasem pointed out that the budget which the Assembly was discussing related to year 1923-24 and the motion for reduction would affect the allowances of their successors only (laughter).

Mr. Allan and Sir D. P. Saravdhikari supported the motion for reduction. Dr. Gour opposed it.

Sir Campbell Rhodes said that he was not in favour of paying the rich man more than his poor neighbour. Those who could afford to keep motors could also afford to pay for the hantage.

Dr. Gour, Mr. Hussainally and Bhai Man Singh opposed the motion which being pressed to a division lost by 45 votes against 34.

Mr. Rangachari moved a reduction in travelling allowances to members of the Council of States. He said there was no justification for reserving the whole compartment for the members of the Upper Chamber and two seats as in the case of the Assembly should suffice.

Sir Muhammad Shafi said it would be inadvisable for this House to use its vote to cut down the privileges at present enjoyed by the other House. What Government proposed to do was to withdraw the privilege from the official members of the Council of State and to give the non-officials Government would place before the Upper House a motion for revision of the rule regarding the travelling allowance and if the other House agreed Government would carry out the decision.

On this assurance Mr. Rangachari withdrew his motion and also another motion for reduction of daily allowance of the members of the Council of State on similar assurance given by Sir Muhammad Shafi.

After lunch Dr. Nandlal raised a question of the Foreign and Political Department by moving the reduction of Rs. 1,000. He pointed out that the Indianisation of the Foreign and Political services had not proceeded and that charges of the Department had considerably swollen compared with the previous figures.

Mr. Dadas Bhauji Foreign Secy. said that the Foreign and Political Service was not always attractive. There were some stations, such as, Sistan where life was not at all attractive.

Munshi Iqbal Saran said that the delay in Indianisation, the provision of the delay in Indianisation. There was something more behind it he thought.

Proceeding Mr. Ishwar Saran said while

discussing the Foreign and Political Department estimates he wanted to take the opportunity of protesting most emphatically against the speech made by a representative of this Department in the Council of State (Mr. J. P. Thompson) in moving the adoption of the Princes Protection Bill.

Sir Malcolm Hailey deprecated the reopening of the question which was now closed.

Dr. Nandlal's motion was then put and negatived.

Mr. Rangachari then moved for reduction by one hundred rupees of the provision for establishment under sub-head, Foreign and Political Department. The object of this motion, said Mr. Rangachari, was to protect against (1) the decision of Government in placing the demand for rupees twenty-nine lakhs under the head Bangalore Assigned Tracts in the non-votable list whereas for the last two years it was placed in the votable list, (2) against the passing of the Princes Protection Bill and (3) against the practical absence of Indianisation of the Foreign and Political services.

Mr. Neogy reinforced the arguments of Mr. Rangachari by pointing out two other cases in which the items hitherto considered as votable were now put down as non-votable. He then explained the increase in the expenditure on Cakil Legation and contended that at least half of this expenditure should be borne by the British Treasury on the analogy of the Legation in Persia.

Mr. Dey speaking on Indianisation said that Government would open up the ranks to direct competition but if they did not get applications from the I.C.S. then they would have to resort to the present system. After further discussion the motion for reduction was rejected 53 voting against and 46 for it.

Mr. Harchandrai moved a nominal reduction and proceeded to raise the question of the arrest of Mr. Sher Mohamed Bijrani, member of the Bombay Legislature but the President ruled the discussion proposed by Mr. Harchandrai out of order as the proper arena for its discussion was the Bombay Legislature.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Mr. Harchandrai represented that Sindh resolution was framed by the Government of India and discussion in the Assembly would therefore be relevant.

Th President said the administration of regulation rested with the Bombay Government and it would be acting against provincial autonomy to raise the subject here especially when the Bombay Council had discussed it.

DELHI, Mar. 15.

Mr. Rangachari next moved a nominal reduction in order to get information on three important issues. Firstly, he urged that higher posts in the Secretariat such as Secretaries Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries should be increasingly filled by Indians in all departments which was not done at present especially in the case of Foreign and Political, Home and Army Departments; secondly, he wanted abolition of the constitutional practice giving the Secretaries power to approach the Viceroy direct over the head of a member in charge of the department. Mr. Rangachari said, he did not want to conceal his real feeling. The present position made it possible for a European Secretary to oppose his Indian chief and go to Viceroy to get the Indian member overruled. He hoped the old practice would now be discontinued and members of the council given liberty to carry out their policies by preventing Secretaries from approaching the Viceroy direct.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said, the Government of India drew officers for its Secretariat from the Provincial Secretariats. Now the Indian officers in the Provincial Secretariats were increasing and there was also a large increase in the case of the Central Secretariat. To-day there were no less than 45 Indian officers in different departments. Without binding himself to any ratio between European and Indian officers, he assured the House that Government would do their best to obtain Indian officers in growing numbers from the Provincial Secretariats.

As to the position of a Secretary vis-a-vis a member, Sir Malcolm Hailey said, the present position came into operation in 1861 and had continued ever since. The Government of India was a corporate body. The power given to a Secretary to approach the Viceroy direct was in order to bring before the Governor-General the cases in which it was essential that orders issued by the member-in-charge should be seen by other members and if the Viceroy thought so he would bring the matter before the Executive Council.

As for the provision that a Secretary can take any case to the Viceroy and express his opinion on it, I think the House will realise that the members of the Council are only temporarily in charge of departments at the order of the Governor-General. Their primary position is the membership of a Committee which governs temporarily. It is well that there should be authority representing the working of the department which is able to take to the Viceroy an order involving a specialised knowledge which the member-in-charge may not possess.

Mr. Rangachari then withdrew his motion but moved another with the intention of getting information regarding the surplus officers of the Indian Army who were going to be taken in the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that in order to keep up the European ratio Government had decided to nominate on a limited scale some from the surplus officers of the British Army but in their stead the Government of India had decided to nominate 12 from the surplus officers of the Indian Army who were well versed with the knowledge of Indian vernaculars and Indian conditions and many of them had good university qualifications. Examination papers of these 12 officers would be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in London and if these candidates passed the test they would go to London to interview the Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Nag then moved for a reduction by eighty thousand rupees, the provision under sub head the "Central Bureau of Information". Mr. Nag could not under-

stand the utility of this department. If it was for writing the material and moral progress report every year then this work could be done by a special officer appointed for the purpose.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said, the Publicity Department was the eye of Government and no Government could dispense with such a useful organisation.

The motion for reduction was lost without being pressed to a division.

Moulvi Abdul Kasem then presented the report of the Select Committee on Bhag Estates Registration Bill. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

VOTING ON DEMANDS CONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled to-day and continued discussion on the demands for grants.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved nominal reduction under Health Department. He impressed on Government the desirability of making grants to Lady Hardinge Women Medical College which was a unique institution in India and was doing very useful work.

Mr. Gotingham said of the Incheape reduction the unkindest of all cuts was in respect of education. He earnestly hoped that grants to educational institutions would not be reduced in any sphere whether secondary or college education. He pleaded for Delhi institutions particularly.

Mr. Joshi moved a nominal reduction of rupee one in pay of establishment of Industries Department so as to bring to the notice of Government importance of continuing the Labour Bureau, the abolition of which had been recommended by the Incheape Committee.

Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas strongly endorsed the views of Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Innes replying observed Government

be a source of encouragement to give us more trouble.

Mr. Nand Lal observed that a portion at least of the money paid to Mahsuds must be used for the purchase of rifles to be supplied to the people of British districts to protect themselves against the tribal attacks.

Sir Malcolm Hailey explaining the Indianisation of eight units of the Army pointed out that 23 years was the extreme period at which the Indianisation was hoped to be complete in the eight units. If after certain years the steps to be taken proved successful then the progress would be more rapid than at present seemed likely.

The motion for reduction was lost. Mr. Ginnwalla then moved for a cut of five lakhs in the total expenditure on general administration.

Mr. Braynes replying observed that the only items included in General administration were the Governor General and the staff, the executive Council, the Legislative bodies, the Secretariat and the attached offices. The Retrenchment Committee did not recommend any reduction in the case of the first three items and the cut recommended in the case of the latter two items was 14 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively. Government had already undertaken to effect a reduction of 12 lakhs and only six lakhs was to remain as lag.

The motion for reduction was put to a division and carried, 53 votes being for and 34 against it.

Sir Basil Blackett warned the House that it was difficult to carry out the cut of five lakhs and at the same time carry on the administration.

Sir Malcolm Hailey regretted the somewhat irreconcilable attitude taken by some members towards every action of Government, good and bad.

The total demand under General administration was then carried with the reduction of five lakhs.

The House then proceeded to discuss the

THE MALKANA RAJPUTS AND ARYA SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very unfortunate that at a time when every effort should have been made to reconcile the feelings of Hindus and Muslims, we find such a letter as from Mr. Abdul Sattar Khan L.L.B. in your issue of the 15th instant.

He makes some very unfair remarks about the Arya Samaj. These cannot be overlooked by one who knows the work of this body. Its principles lie on firm foundations and your correspondent should have read its principles well before he took courage to pronounce them as "home-made." Does he know that the principles of the Arya Samaj are entirely based on the Vedas, about which no Hindu has got two opinions. We believe that these unwarranted statements are likely to aggravate the bitterness between the two parties.

We may add that the Arya Samaj has been doing this work of Shuddhi from the time, it took its birth; and it seems unfair to attribute 'ignoble' and 'mean' motives to its work of conversion at this stage. Shall we invite the attention of your correspondent to a letter appearing in your to-day's issue. He writes from Ajmer, which is in the neighbourhood of the villages where the work of Shuddhi is taking place that, "The Malkana Rajputs are essentially Hindus. They have chotis, protect cows, do not eat food touched by Muslims, nor smoke hukka touched by them; know Hindu, observe chotika system, worship Hindu gods, and observe all Hindu festivals."

If this version is correct, we do not find any reason why our Mohomaden fellow brethren should be aroused so much when after all the Arya Samaj is doing its usual religious and reformatory work.—Yours, etc.

S. C. SHARMA B.A.

"MALKANA RAJPUTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the "Chronicle" of 16th instant the news under the above heading is misleading. I am sending you several original telegrams showing that the Malkana Rajputs are declaring in thousands in favour of Islam. The facts are that the disputed Rajputs do follow many Hindu customs but your correspondent, cleverly avoids any mention of the many Islamic rites that are observed by these Rajputs. Nikah, Mihr, Salam Sahib, etc., are only a few to name, above all they declare themselves Mussalmans. The root of our troubles lies in not understanding each other. The fact that a man has choti does not prove that he is not a Mussalman. Keeping a choti may be a sin, but it does not make a man non-Muslim. In fact such discussions have no end. The bare fact is that Malkana Rajputs are totally incapable of understanding this religion or that. They have been calling themselves Mussalmans and all along observing many Hindu rites.

As the telegrams show Arya preachers sometimes succeed in converting them but they are easily reclaimed by Muslim missionaries. Moreover, this is not the first time that these Rajputs have met Arya missionaries, but several times before such attempts have been made. Every time after conversion reconversion has succeeded.

This time also this double process will repeat itself but with this difference that Mahatma Gandhi's achievements will be undone.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

Musa Kiblar Building, Jacob Circle.

"The original telegrams received by our correspondent from Agra and sent us for perusal, state that the Rajputs of Agra are enraged "at the deceitful efforts at proselytism." One of the telegrams states that at Sandhan Village the Rajput Panchayat assembled to consider the situation, when heated discussion took place in three sittings, lasting for about 28 hours, where "freedom of discussion was given to both converts and non-converts" and after proposals and counter-proposals the Panchayat resolved that "while maintaining the Rajput form of Islam, as hitherto conceived and practised, they (Rajputs) declared all Hindu creeds perfectly foreign to their nature and immemorial deep-rooted traditions and would finally stand by Islam till the last breath." They further resolved to see their children educated in Islamic theology. The message further states that several hundreds of "converts" reaffirmed their belief in Islam.

"In another message it is stated that Maulvi Bakhsh from Farrukhabad, Bhai, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Muzaffar, Agra and Bharatpur districts, representing all grades of society and all shades of opinion, are unanimous in declaring enthusiastically that they are Muslims and will remain such to the last and several converted Aryas have recently re-embraced Islam. Ed. B. C."

INDIFFERENCE TO HINDUISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle," the premier nationalist paper in India, has by its honest labour and devotion opened the eyes of the masses towards the subtlety of present-day administration and "high" civilisation so much boasted of by the champions of Western learning. In a word the "Chronicle" has done a world of good to the down-trodden people by rendering yeoman's service to the Congress cause. But though we yield to none in respects to the journal, yet we cannot shut our eyes from some glaring drawbacks in the paper. While it gives too much prominence to matters of Moslem concern, especially relating to Turkey, it ignores topics of Hindu interest altogether.

The motion of Dr. Gour was then put and rejected and the demand under post and telegraph was passed without any reduction by the House.

The House then agreed to the demand for twenty-two lakhs twenty-four thousand put forward by Sir Sydned Crunkshank for the Indo-European telegraph department.

The assembly then adjourned.

Notices of about 100 amendments have been received to the finance bill while certain number of them are for maintaining the duty on salt at the present rate of Re. 1 and as 4 per maund.

There are three from Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Chaudhri Shahabuddin and Mr. M. K. Reddi for reducing the proposed duty of Rs. 2 and as 8 to Re. 1 and as 12 thereby effecting an increase of annas 8 per maund.

If the "Chronicle" advocating

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S PROTEST

APPEAL TO MUSLEMS FOR FUNDS.

Under the auspices of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on 15th instant at the Minara Mosque, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) That this meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema strongly condemns Swami Shradhananda's high-handed efforts in coercing the Muslims of the districts of Muttra and Agra etc., and while considering it as a religious interference regards it as most injurious to the inter-communal relations of unity and mutual regard. Further the responsible bodies of the Khilafat, the Congress, and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to take preventive actions at once, otherwise in case of neglect the Ulemas will be compelled to permit the Muslims to face the opposition according to the tenets of Islam.

(2) That this meeting enjoins the Muslims to concentrate their efforts, the learned men and preachers with their actions, and the wealthy and notables with pecuniary help and influence, to help these deputations which are working to keep more than six lacs of Rajput Muslims within the fold of Islam by trying to save them from the clutches of the Aryans.

(3) That this meeting invites the different Islamic Associations of Bombay to make common cause in this Islamic propaganda, with due diligence, and authorises the President of the Propaganda Branch of this Jamiat to devise proper means for this mutual co-operation, and at the same time making a tour of the whole province to try to make amends.

(4) That this meeting asks the Muslims of Bombay to help the Jamiat in its efforts to save ignorant Muslims' apostasy; and supply Islamic education to the uneducated Muslims and this may be done by special donation for the cause. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema taking in view the gravity of the situation is appealing for funds for the first time.

(5) That this elects Maulana Nazim Ahmed Khan as the main feature of this Jamiat to work in places where the present situation has occurred and asks the Maulana to join the Joint Deputation on behalf of the Bombay Jamiat.

(6) That this meeting directs the attention of the Executive body of the Jama Masjid of Bombay that they should provide from the Masjid Fund for the training of those persons who adopt Islam in Bombay.

(7) That this meeting expresses its extreme contempt and strongest disgust at the Satanic attitude of Shaw, the so-called Christian missionary, who by his expressions of impertinence and disrespect towards our holy Prophet (may He rest in peace) in a letter to Major Ormsley Gore, Colonial Under Secretary, has tried to hurt in its entirety the religious feeling of the Muslims who have been greatly agitated on account of the missionary's impudence. Further, the meeting deems it necessary to express that the missionary Shaw and his colleagues-in-guilt will be held responsible, in case any unfortunate event happens through their mischievous conduct.

NATIONAL UNITY.

OUR SUPREME DUTY.

To-day National Unity is our supreme duty. Without it, Swaraj is impossible for India. India was lost for lack of Unity. For, do we not know:—

1. How Baber was invited by a Hindu King to oust Ebrahim Lodi from India?

2. How Alaudin Khilji was persuaded by a Hindu Minister to invade Gujarat and dethrone Karan Ghelo?

3. How the Portuguese and the French were approached by warring Indian Chiefs to invade each other's territories?

4. How the Britishers came to India as traders, and stayed here as Rulers?

5. How the East India Company played off one Indian Chief against another?

6. How for fifty years, the British bureaucracy showed great favours to Muslims and cold shoulder to Hindus? And how they kept the two great communities apart?

7. In recent times, how the Montford reforms caused the second breach in the Congress Camp, as calculated by Curtis & Co.

8. How the Amah Subhas has been organised by Butler & Co to create greater schism in India?

9. And how they have given rise to serious differences even amongst the Liberals and the Zemindars of the U.P.?

10. Do not know how official favouritism is the root cause of the present strained feelings between Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab?

11. And do not the leaders know, how a secret and sinister force is at work, for some time past, to divide the Hindus and the Muslims in India?

12. Is it the Bolshevik gold or some other that is utilised to-day to divide these two sister communities in India?

My dear countrymen, our foremost duty to-day is National Unity. Unity above all other propaganda—Council or Constructive. Khaddar or untouchability. To preserve that Unity, the "Chronicle" has taken the sanest view and adopted the soundest attitude. And to-day, on Gandhi's Incarceration Day, it is the earnest appeal of the humble writer to all the leaders and workers in the country to concentrate on and work for one thing only—National Unity. For that is our supreme duty to-day. May Heaven guide India a right? Amen.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

championship of all communities without distinction of caste or creed, is reluctant to deal with things of Hindu concern, it should henceforward declare its policy accordingly so that the Hindu public may not be misled in the future.—Yours, etc.

"LOVERS OF HINDU RELIGION."

We can assure our correspondents that we have no wish to show indifference on any subject which interests the great Hindu community, and that we have already given publication to at least two documents upon the subject mentioned by them.—Ed. "B.C."

LAST
DAY
OF
SALE
CLOSING
AT
1 P.M.

SOCKS—SHIRT-WEAR—TIES—CAPS—PYJAMAS
GLOVES—UNDER-WEAR—FOOTWEAR—REMNANTS.

W. Smith & Co. Ltd
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Building, Mr. F. Nelson, Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. H. E. Sir George Lloyd attended the meeting.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Chamber, Mr. Nelson said:—
Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It is my privilege to propose the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1922 and in making to do so I wish first to express how very deeply we appreciate the presence here this afternoon of His Excellency the Governor for the third year in succession he has honoured the Chamber with his presence at the annual general meeting and it is impossible for me adequately to record the unfailing sympathy and support which he has accorded to matters commercial throughout his term of office; it is, I fear the last time when we shall have the honour and pleasure of welcoming his Excellency on this occasion and I feel that I am most inadequately expressing the sentiments of my predecessors in the chair and all our members when I say that the Bombay Chamber owes a lasting debt of gratitude to his Excellency for his unvarying interest in the affairs of the Chamber during his tenure of office.

I feel that it will be expected of me to enunciate some weighty pronouncements on the question of Indian Exchange, but I must say at once that I have no intention of inflicting on you at length my views on this vexed question. At the recent annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce moved the following resolution:

"With reference to the proposals recently put forward to restore the ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign this Association is of opinion that no alteration of the nominal ratio will be of any advantage to India until world conditions become more stable and until the internal finances of the country have been put on a sound basis." and on behalf of the Bombay Chamber I supported this resolution—which was carried unanimously. It is not my purpose to destroy the findings of the Babington Smith Committee—in fact I am a staunch admirer of their carefully reasoned recommendations which, based as they were on necessarily incomplete data owing to the then state of flux in the world's exchanges and the precious metals, were swept to destruction by a flood of circumstances which it was humanly impossible to foresee. Until the way is clearer, it is in my opinion the safer course to choose that we should carry our incongruous burden of a 2s. rupee (gold) irrespective as to the levels our market touches, forced thereby to the fluctuations of the balance of trade, until it is possible to visualise some degree of accuracy the probable course of gold and silver and the world's exchanges generally.

When my predecessor in the chair addressed you last year, exchange was 1/3 3/16 and our present quotation being in the neighbourhood of 1/4. Having regard to the history of the last few years, this cannot be regarded as a heavy fluctuation, and I am thankful to say that although there is still a great deal of speculation—I should perhaps say still a great deal too much speculation—I do not think it is possible to visualise anything approaching stability being the mortal enemy of the speculator or jobber.

After referring to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State, he said:—In May last I had the honour of forming one of the Retrenchment Deputation led by Sir Campbell Rhodes and the Hon. Mr. Purshotandas Thakurdas which waited on his Excellency the Viceroy and presented him with an address on behalf of the Indian and European commercial communities in India pressing for a reduction in the expenditure of the Central Government.

Several highly important matters pertaining to shipping have come before us during the year; your Committee have given their views at length on the question of the revision of rules for precautions against fire and in regard to distress signals on native passenger ships. The question of the recruitment of lascars seamen and deck passengers, both of which were examined by a Special Committee appointed by Government, also engaged our attention and in the latter connection our thanks are specially due to Mr. H. P. Browne, Mr. P. C. Annesley and Mr. T. W. Dowding who placed the benefit of their experience at our disposal. Another shipping problem that we were requested to advise upon was the highly intricate subject of the assessment of tramp steamers to Income Tax. The Government of India frankly stated that the question bristled with difficulties and a resolution with which your Committee was in entire agreement.

COTTON RADE.

Turning to the cotton trade he referred to the Indian Cotton Committee which is statutorily empowered to administer the proceeds of the Cotton Cess Bill, and which has a very comprehensive programme mapped out for the sanction of Government as soon as funds are available. Some of the projects embrace: (a) Establishment of a Technological Institute in Bombay; (b) establishment of a Central Research Institute at Indore; (c) establishment of scholarships to enable young Indian graduates to be trained in agricultural cotton research. Continuing, he said cotton exports all the world over present a world shortage of cotton, and it is vitally necessary therefore that India should place herself in the position of being able to supply her own requirements and to produce a surplus that will generally be acceptable to the rest of the cotton consuming centres of the world. What I consequently hope will prove a milestone on

the road of progress traversed by commercial legislation was the passing into law, on September 22nd last, of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill. The cotton trade was even then not without its share of difficulties and the attempted legislation of a "corner" of a certain grade of cotton, having only quite recently emerged from the general trade dislocation forced upon it by an earlier attempt at the same thing. The Bill is designed to give statutory recognition to the East India Cotton Association, but although already law does not become operative until the rules made thereunder are sanctioned by Government. The position therefore is that, so soon as a set of rules is framed by the trade and duly sanctioned by Government, the East India Cotton Association will have statutory powers conferred upon it enabling this Association duly to regulate the cotton trade, and the administrative machinery contained in its Articles of Association will receive legislative sanction. It is greatly to be hoped that these rules will be submitted to Government as soon as may be, for, although disaster overtook the last two attempts at a "corner," it is questionable if this is sufficiently a deterrent to render unlikely the chances of another effort in this direction.

I wish that I was in a position to be equally sanguine about our Stock Exchange. I can imagine no greater handicap to the progress of our great country than to see our financial together the natural channel connecting capital and industry clogged and useless—something with values of various scrips many times inflated, at other times, just the reverse—the market closed on accession for days, sometimes virtually for weeks, for no ostensibly valid reason, and the backbone of all stock exchange—the investor—made the sport and play-thing of the prevailing mania for speculation until a stage such as we are in at present reached when the bona fide investor in industrial shares, having lost all confidence, has practically ceased to exist. There is something very wrong in this state of affairs.

After referring to the fourth meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, he said:—I feel certain that the appointment of Mr. Dadiba Dalal as High Commissioner for India, which meets with the entire approval of all of us here this afternoon! All of us here are his friends and all of us his admirers, and I am confident that his administration of this important post will be marked by the conspicuous ability by which his work is always characterised.

A brief retrospect of the last year, whilst not perhaps too bright on the surface, leaves in my view no cause for pessimism. The balance of trade from January to December, 1922, was Rs. 44 crores in excess of India. Heavy speculation marred the records of our cotton market and Stock Exchange, but considering everything the recovery of trade in general was remarkably rapid which speaks volumes for the inherent soundness of the commercial foundations of Bombay. The outlook for the future is not altogether bright in an obscure way to the reaction of political events in France and Germany on trade and industry. The philosophical dictum that "Economic forces are stronger than political policies" is apparently our one hope that a way out of the impasse in regard to the Reparation question may soon be found. This whole question is so intimately bound up with Indian trade insofar as it relates to the inability or otherwise of Germany to purchase Indian produce that the economic aspect relating to this vitally important problem cannot be passed over.

You have done me the great honour of re-electing me your Chairman for this year, and I am deeply grateful for this signal mark of your confidence which I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to justify. I am more than pleased that you have secured the services of Mr. Hajji Muhammad Akbar Khan as your Deputy Chairman, and congratulate you on your wise choice. I now beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1922 be adopted and confirmed.

MR. GOODALL'S SPEECH.

In seconding the report, Mr. C. H. Goodall, Deputy Chairman of the Chamber, referred to the question of State versus Company Management and said:—"It is so old and has been dealt with so frequently by this Chamber that it is unnecessary for me to go over in detail the reasons that made the Committee follow the traditions of this Chamber in favouring Company Management."

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, This is I fear the last occasion on which I shall be accorded the privilege of attending the annual general meeting of this Chamber, and I should like at the outset of my remarks to tell you how greatly I have appreciated the Chamber's courtesy in inviting me here year after year and above all in permitting me to express my views to you and to hear your Chairman's annual address. I have always considered this a real privilege certainly of great advantage to myself, and I hope not entirely disadvantageous to this Chamber inasmuch as anything which tends to co-operation and understanding between this Chamber and Government must I think be of mutual advantage.

I was really pleased to hearing the note of optimism struck in your Chairman's address this year regarding the present position of Bombay's trade and the results of last year. Indeed, I think that note is well justified by the latest returns, which give reasonable ground for expecting a considerable revival in the current year. I told you last year that I thought you had every reason to be confident of the occurrence of this revival and though I must be admitted that it has been slow in coming, still I do not think that when India looks to the conditions obtaining in other countries she is justified in being pessimistic.

The one dull spot in the economic picture is the cotton industry, but I gather it is rather a question of price than quantity with this industry. Wages in the Lancashire cotton trade are now 95 per cent above the list rates and 90 per cent higher than in 1914. During last year the total reductions in wages amounted to 20 per cent. Before the war the consumption of cotton goods in this country was four thousand million yards per year, of which Lancashire supplied nearly three thousand million yards. In the year ended last March the consumption had dropped to 2800 million

yards of which Lancashire supplied only 1000 million yards, a loss equal to two days work a week for the entire cotton trade for a year. The imports of piece goods into India show a large percentage increase in the current year. But until Europe is more settled any sustained revival of trade with India's customers abroad seems to be altogether out of the question.

In internal trade also there is one significant feature and that is that the Railways for the year 1921-22 proved for the first time a direct loss to the State. For more than 20 years previously they had been a most important source of revenue, and it was of course the conditions so unfavourable to exports which prevailed then which were the cause of this disastrous state of affairs. It is to be hoped that the return of favourable balance of trade will set this matter right. I confess however to considerable anxiety in regard to the future of our Railways under State management. That management will have to be administered with the utmost care and skill if the many difficulties which history has shown to be almost inevitable in State control are to be avoided. We must hope for the best but the new experiments will need careful watching.

I have listened with great interest to your Chairman's very able exposition of the Exchange question and to his remarks and suggestions regarding India's financial position. With what your Chairman has said regarding rupee exchange I am in close agreement. My own theory is that stability of exchange must wait upon stability of trade conditions, and present indications seem to me to show that we are gradually nearing the normal in that respect.

Your, Sir, have expressed in your speech considerable anxiety in regard to conditions in the Bombay Stock Exchange; and I will at once admit that I and my Government share those anxieties very largely. That they are widespread has been fully evidenced by the attitude of the Legislative Council in the matter and unless strong proofs that matters are moving in a more normal direction are forthcoming, it may, in the best interests of finance and trade, be necessary to consider the situation very carefully.

In conclusion, Sir, let me wish this Chamber and its members a speedy return of good trade and of normal conditions. I cannot claim that in my period of office Government has been able to do anything abnormal for your assistance but I think perhaps we may claim to have had a steady policy and in face of great difficulties preserved a confident and serene outlook and confidence—one of the most important factors in trade recovery.

Once again gentlemen I thank you sincerely for your constant courtesy and help to my Government at all times and no less invariably to myself.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1922-23: Messrs F. A. Grancham, C. R. Hynd, K. McLean, A. B. Morrison and C. G. Nomico.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency brought the meeting to a close.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(15th March, 1923.)

The Honourable Mr. Justice A. B. Martin, LL.D., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, is granted leave of absence from his duties for six months with effect from the 11th June 1923. The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Hajji Muhammad Akbar Khan as Counsel for Afghanistan at Bombay, has been confirmed.

Mr. F. H. Khamlata, B.A., Senior Superintendent of Police, Department, to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Lieutenant M. C. Sinclair, on relief, to do duty as Police Officer, Assistant Secretary, Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., to do duty as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his own duties.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council has pleased to create a temporary appointment of an officer for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the system of keeping accounts of expenditure on the Bombay Development Scheme for the period from the 3rd January 1923 to the 31st January 1923 and on the 18th January 1923 and to appoint thereto—

Captain E. E. C. Price of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Mr. G. V. T. Squires, Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay District, to act as Superintendent Engineer, No. 2 Project Division;

Rao Sahib K. C. Advani, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, No. 2 Project Division, to act as Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to Government, General Department, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

The following Councillors, whose term of office as members of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay expires on the 31st March 1923, were re-elected to that office by the Bombay Municipal Corporation:

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S. M.L.C. The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E.

Rao Sahib Ramkrishna, Damsodar Kolhatkar, Senior Superintendent, permanent, and Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1923.

Mr. G. V. T. Squires, Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay District, Thana District, vice Rao Bahadur Vishnu Narayan Parulkar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, permitted to retire from service.

Mr. H. E. Garrod, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. C. O. Lowley, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

SIND FRONTIER REGULATION.

NEED OF ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The case of Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan Bijarani seems to have drawn the attention of both the public and the Press all over the country, and that is not to be wondered at. A big landholder, the head of a very large and influential clan and being a member of the Legislative Council, it was but natural that his three years' rigorous imprisonment under the Sind Frontier Regulation should make the public and the authorities think about the nature and the procedure of the enquiry held against him. But it is not, in the nature of things, given to the lot of every resident of Upper Sind Frontier District to be a Sirdar or an M. L. C., and many a lesser man in that district have hitherto been, without attracting any notice of the public, the victims of the farcical trials held under that Regulation.

The fact is that this Regulation was intended to stop blood feuds between the various clans and tribes, but has unfortunately come to be sadly misused. It is notoriously well-known in the Upper Sind District that whenever the police are unable to trace any crime or to gather proper or sufficient evidence which would lead to a conviction in a court of law, they resort to this handy Regulation, very often on a mere suspicion of guilt, and those so suspected are easily in jail. Consequently this Regulation has, as far as I know, created a great discontent in the district. I would, therefore, very much wish that some of the energetic members of the Bombay Legislative Council—to whose labours and prompt action the release of Sirdar Sher Mahomed is due—would ask for the following information:—

1. How many people have been dealt with under Sections 20 and 21 of the Sind Frontier Regulation during the last 10 years?

2. How many of those so dealt with during the above period have been sent to jail?

3. How many of them have been released on probation?

4. (a) In how many cases of the above period have the revisionary powers of the Commissioner-in-Sind been exercised?

(b) In how many cases has the Commissioner-in-Sind varied or quashed the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Sind Frontier District during the last ten years?

I am sure the figures would be interesting and would throw some light on the working of at least these sections of the Regulation. The Bombay Legislative Council has been taking commendable interest in the case of Sirdar Sher Mahomed, and my Sindhi friends, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas and Principal Shahani and Mr. Hassanally have done a service to the people of Upper Sind Frontier by drawing the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the horrid use of the Regulation. That is indeed much, but it is not all; and I sincerely hope friends of individual freedom and liberty will continue to pursue their efforts, in the direction of the abolition or at least the substantial modification of the Regulation.

The Criminal Law applicable to the Sind Frontier District being the ordinary law prevalent, in the rest of the country, viz., the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, the Sind Frontier Regulation is intended to be used most sparingly and in exceptional cases when there is the danger of blood feuds continuing in the antagonistic clans and tribes, and was never meant to usurp the place and functions of the ordinary law of the land. I was, therefore, not a little surprised to hear that Mr. Hayward, who by his own experience as a Judicial Commissioner in Sind should have remembered a little more correctly, was putting forward his best efforts in the Council Chambers in making out that the Sind Frontier Regulation, and not the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, was the ordinary law applicable to the Upper Sind Frontier District. If I am not greatly mistaken, the allegation against Sirdar Sher Mahomed was that those who had assisted the police, in that is now known as the Sukkur shooting incident were directly or indirectly intimidated by the Sirdar, and as such the case could very properly go under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code. Had the authorities taken action against him under the ordinary law the testimony of those who may have deposed against him would have been tested by the provisions of law and everybody would have been in a position to judge for himself the merits of the case. The position and the past career of the Sirdar well entitled him to the protection of the ordinary law. Instead of that here we see the Deputy Commissioner resorting to the provisions of the Regulation, which cannot by any stretch of imagination fitly apply. The Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code which has earned a notoriety of its own, when compared to Sections 20 and 21 of the Sind Frontier Regulation, appears to be a very merciful provision, inasmuch as under it an accused person can at least hear the evidence tendered against him, can get those deposing against him cross-examined with the assistance of a pleader, can call and examine witnesses in his defence and if dissatisfied with the orders of the Court can appeal to a higher Court; and all these elementary safeguards, whatever they be, are conspicuous by their absence in the merciful provisions of the Sind Frontier Regulation.

The treatment accorded to Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan is now an open scandal, and everybody is looking forward to an appropriate action on the part of the Government in the matter. But because the Deputy Commissioner happens to be a European, they are despairing of it mostly on account of the belief that prestige would be protected. For myself I honestly feel that in a matter like this there can arise no such question and every well-wisher of the Government would wish it to order an open enquiry into the "trial" of Sirdar Sher Mahomed Khan. Such an enquiry would strengthen the hands of the Govern-

ment as it would be a clear proof of its intolerance of high-handedness whenever and wherever it is practised. I do hope that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd would see the wisdom of such a step. Also now that his Excellency has had his attention drawn to the deplorable use of these sections of the Sind Frontier Regulation, I trust he would be pleased to institute an enquiry as to whether those sections and the rest of the Regulation are legitimately administered. Such an enquiry would be in the interests of both the Government and the public and would go a long way in finding suitable remedies to alleviate the present discontent in the Upper Sind Frontier District.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. BHURGRI.

Hyderabad Sind, March 23.

A MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now when the so-called civilization which is based upon atheism or materialism spares no pains and misses no opportunity of extirpating Islam through his devious intrigues as well as by means of open arms, any suggestion involving relief and consolation is at any rate welcome. So Maulvi Muzhir Hussain Kidwai's telegram ventilated in your yesterday's issue proposing the convention of a Muslim Conference to find out a common line of action on the present aspect of the question of Jazirat-ul-Arab, the Khilafat, Swatantra, and to strengthen inter-communal ties, and mutual communication, is a sort of redress of our sore needs. This reminds us of a Divine order "And hold fast by the cord (covenant) of Allah all together and be not dis-united." This is what the Muslims have long been neglecting, in consequence of which they have come down to the vortex of misery from the very vortex of their rise. However the time has duly brought home to them the crux of this state which will tend to spell their regeneration.

Break-down of the Lausanne Conference which is most probably imminent if not, yet occurred, necessitates to adopt measures suitable to the occasion. Hence the suggestion of a Muslim Conference. But what are the measures that agree with the Indian atmosphere? They are non-violent and non-injurious as devised by the leading brains of India.

Writing so far I received to-day's "Chronicle". Going through the "Leader" I find no room to deal with the subject any further. You have so neatly and comprehensively marked the "line of action" in case of war that an attempt of amplifying that line is nothing but impertinence.

Notwithstanding this I would ask your permission to add, unless there is something very special to contemplate exclusively by the Muslims, Hindoo and Parsee brethren whose voice is a component part of the Islamic movements of the day, may also be invited to the proposed conference. Any proposal passed beyond their knowledge is liable to be characterised as abortive whereby the efficacy and propagation of such plan might be crippled.

Concluding with my whole-hearted prayers to the Almighty God in the words taught by Himself:—"Our Lord! Pour down upon us patience and make our steps firm and assist us against the unbelieving people."—Yours, etc.,

M. NAWAB-UL-DIN.



Does your Baby laugh like this?

Baby laughs because he is happy—he is happy because he is healthy—his good health is mainly the result of right feeding. That is why the Glaxo-fed baby is a laughing baby.

Glaxo is the solids of pure, rich milk, made so digestible by the Glaxo Process that Baby's delicate little stomach assimilates it easily. In Glaxo—prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water—Baby finds all the nourishment he needs. It is a complete food, entirely germ-free, attended by none of the risks of disease that make ordinary milk so dangerous.

If you would be the happy mother of an ever-laughing baby, give him

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder, the feeder Baby likes best.

This Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bears the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the words "For consumption in the tropics." The food contained in this is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tin which does not bear the above trade mark and wording.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

ASOKA BUILDINGS, Princess Street.

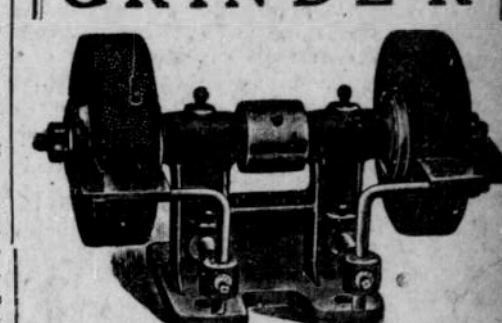
All dyers and printers working in various mills as well as in their own concerns are invited to attend a special demonstration arranged for their benefit on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, when Dr. Roy's party and Masulipatnam dyers will exhibit their specialities in the following:—

1. WAX-PRINTING.
2. WAX-PRINTING.
3. ALUM PRINTING.
4. ENGRAVING.
5. INDIGO DYEING.
6. DEEP BROWN DYEING.
7. LIGHT KHAKI COLOUR DYEING.
8. BUFF COLOUR DYEING.

ADMISSION BY TICKETS.

Persons wishing to attend should write and get passes before hand.

A USEFUL POWER GRINDER



No. 50. An inexpensive but efficient and reliable Power Grinder for shop use. Furnished complete with adjustable tool rests and two grinding wheels, each 6 by 1 1/2 inches, one coarse and one fine. Length of arbor, 14 inches. Arbor to table, 6 inches. Bearings 7/8 by 2 inches. Pulleys 2 1/2 by 2 inches. Weight 22 pounds.

Rs. 60-0 each.

THE
Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE".

COMMERCIAL.

Continued from page 6.
pointing out how detrimental this would prove to trade interests.

SHARES.
During the period under report the share market surpassed even its own record of irregularity by remaining closed throughout the week, the nominal reason given being preoccupation over the March settlement of some other cause. There were however a few cash transactions. Imperial Bank shares were steady round Rs. 1290 with Contributions about Rs. 353. There was some business done in Scindia Steam shares which advanced to Rs. 11-8.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 16th:

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Imperial 1900, India, 94 Central 33/4		Tata Bank 14 and Eastern 82	
COTTON MILLS.			
Ah. Advance 2350, Alliance 210, Apollo 45,		Birla Mills 55, Bombay Cotton 500, By,	
Dyeing 1020, Bradbury 790, Century 585,		Cent. India 2760, Colaba Land 1680, Coorla	
175, Crescent 362 1/2, Edw. Sassoon 355, E. D.		Sassoon 4-12, Elphinstone 87 1/2, Fazulbhoy	
980, Gokak 182 1/2, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind.		Malwa 500, Jamshed Mfg. 300, Kastoorchand	
850, Khatao 367 1/2, Kohinoor 1580, Luxmi		Cotton 850, Madhav Rao 300, Madhoyji	
310, Mathuradas 490 1/2, M. Petit 3500, Meyer		Sassoon 280, Morarji 5000, New Great 547 1/2,	
New City 500, Pabani 545, Pearls 737 1/2,		Phoenix 730, Premier 100, Planet 142 1/2,	
Shapurji 178 1/2, Simplex 445, Swan 815,		Swadeshi 2860, Tata Mill 625 and Vishnu	
Cotton 1900.			

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 16.

Name	Opening	Max.	Min.	Closing
Indore Malwa	570	..	..	557-8
Colaba	..	..	..	168
Crescent	375	..	360	351-4
Kohinoor	1650	..	1650	1680
Nagpore Ord.	2920	..	2730	2760
New Great	562-8	..	545	550
Pearl	785	..	722-8	732-8
Pascals	..	..	..	720
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	800
Bombay Dyeing	1070	..	1005	1015
Shapurji	190	..	177-8	180
Simplex	472-8	..	437-8	442-8
Swan	..	..	..	810
Swadeshi	3050	..	2825	2865
Century	632-8	635	582-8	587-8
Alcock	..	..	..	355
Indian Cement Ord.	..	..	..	167-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	165
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	..	900
Tata Steel Defd.	138-12	..	..	120
Tata Steel Ord.	..	..	..	40
Bund Cement	..	..	..	23
Bombay Bar, Old	..	..	..	440
Bombay Bar, New	..	..	..	125
Bombay Steam, Ord.	..	..	..	140
Bombay Electric Tramway	103-12	..	95	98-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	29

FLUSH KIDNEYS TO-DAY
FEEL 100% BETTER
TO-MORROW.

Medical authority says Kidney Pains, Backache, etc., simply have to go when you wash out the acids and impurities which form their direct and only cause. Advise drinking alkaline medicinal water. Easily prepared at home.

What would you think of anyone who expected to get pure water from a filter fouled with impurities? What would you think if he expected a fire to burn in a stove with a chimney choked by soot and grate clogged with ashes, or if he expected a petrol motor to run properly when full of carbon deposits? Yet, how often people pay no attention whatever to clogged and congested kidneys or other bodily organs of filtration and elimination and then wonder why these do not work efficiently, why the health is bad, the nerves weak, vitality very low, blood pressure too high, and various aches or pains, skin disorders and other indisputable evidences of impure blood commence to appear.

Just as a clogged filter cannot purify water, clogged kidneys cannot purify blood, and impure blood is the direct and primary cause of practically all organic diseases and weaknesses. If you doubt this, just try clearing the impurities out by drinking strongly alkaline medicinal mineral water today. You will feel so much better to-morrow that there can be no possible chance of doubt as to what did it. But the water must be strongly alkaline. No other kind will answer, because many of the worst impurities and poisons are of an acidulous nature and only strongly alkaline water can dissolve, neutralize and wash them out. The best way, and in fact the only satisfactory way, to prepare medicinal water at home is to dissolve, in a tumbler of plain water, a level teaspoonful of a refined compound known by the registered name of Alkali Saltrates. Drink this medicinal water two or three times a day. There is no need of visiting any expensive hot alkaline spring. The essential constituent medicinal elements of the waters found there were accurately ascertained by analysis and made known to the medical profession long ago. All are accurately reproduced in the Alkali Saltrates compound.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 16th Mar. 5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:

Ready	Bams	Ball
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	47 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore	..	..
70-80	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	47 0 0	7 3 0
Bapedee, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Bapedee, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Bapedee, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 7 0
Teelseed, White 78-28	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-50	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-55	74 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 0 0
Mownseed	8 8 0	8 13 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Oatsseed	61 0 0	12 2 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 7 0

Forward.

Wheat May	7 6 0
Linseed May	13 0 0

SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, 16th March.

Since our last report our market ruled very excited throughout the week with good demand and strong advices from all quarters and prices both for ready and forward have been advanced by four rupees per cwt. all round. There was good deal of buying back by firms for export to Europe. Some 1500 tons of Mauritius Sugar will be shipped to U. K. In sympathy with the higher prices of ready sugars and scarcity of Old Crop Sugars, a large business has been done in New Crop White Javias June July shipment from 26s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour and June 27s. to 28s. 6d. F.B.H. Karachi and Calcutta markets are firmer in sympathy with Java and America with good business doing. Java reports a stronger market with heavy speculative buying and prices have been advanced for ready to 23 1/2 gillor F.O.B. while New crop is practically sold out. Europeans and American markets are firm with large business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—
T.M.O. Rs. 28-12-0 equal 32s. F.B. Harbour stocks 100,000 Bags. Mauritius 28-12-0 stocks 50,000 bags.

Quotations for forward positions are:
T.M.O. February 32s. Free Bombay Harbour
T.M.O. March 33s. Free Bombay Harbour
T.M.O. June 29s. 9d. Free Bombay Harbour
T.M.O. July 28s. 9d. Free Bombay Harbour.

COLOUR MARKET.

March, 16.

The market continues dull and business is limited. Alizarine 20 per cent changed hands at Rs. 100/- per cwt. Congo Red reports some business at about Rs. 2/- per lb. Congo has practically little business in the whole week. Magenta Crystals met with poor demand. Fast Red had some inquiries but no business reported. Nigrosene Crystals changed hands at Rs. 2/- per lb. Hematine Crystals ruled very and some sales passed at Rs. 1 1/4 0 per lb.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 90/100 per cwt.
Congo Red. Rs. 2/- per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 3/4 0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 4/4 0 per lb.
Crysophanine. Rs. 5/- per lb.
Fast Red (Mad.) Rs. 6/- per lb.
Methyl Violet. Rs. 5/- per lb.
Malachite Green. Rs. 6/- per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 8/- per lb.
Sulphur Black. Rs. 1/8 0 per lb.

CHEMICAL.

March, 16.

Brown sugar lead, Litharge, Bichromate soda and potash are having no interesting sale. The prices are almost steady without changes. Epsom salt changed hands at Rs. 3/12 0 though the inquiry is quite limited. Antimony salt too has sagged slightly. Cautic soda 98 per cent is quoted at Rs. 29/- and 72 per cent at Rs. 22/8 0 per cwt. Farina changed hands at Rs. 13/4 0 however, the market has shown some features of revival of a healthy tone, in view of indenting value being quoted £16/- and upwards. Sago flour kept steady at Rs. 13/8 0. Zinc Chloride has witnessed some decline in price and is now quoted at Rs. 32/-. Bleaching powder has also witnessed some fall. The quotations are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 20-0-0 (German.)
Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 17-0-0 (Japan.)
Soda Bichromate—Rs. 45-0-0
Silicate—Rs. 12-0-0
Washing—Rs. 8-0-0
Hydrochloric—Rs. 1-11-0
Salt Aniline—Rs. 0-8-6
Epsom—Rs. 3-12-0
Antimony—Rs. 0-14-0
Chloride Zinc—Rs. 32-0-0
Magnesium—Rs. 4-2-0
Potash Bichromate—Rs. 35-0-0
Farina Dutch—Rs. 13-12-0
Sago flour—Rs. 13-8-0
Brown Sugar Lead—Rs. 35-0-0
Litharge—Rs. 37-0-0
Bleaching Powder—Rs. 32-0-0
Concise Soda—98 per cent—Rs. 29-0-0

MILL STORES.

March, 16.

The prices kept unchanged and the demand continued almost dull. There is considerable dullness in the market—both in view of very poor inquiry from consumers' quarters and also in view of Home quotations in several important commodities being easier. Indenting too has been comparatively on a smaller scale, as several large lots are lying idle in the market. Cotton. Heads are quoted at Rs. 1/15 0, and 49 counts a bit higher in view of slight scarcity. Reeds are changing hands at Rs. -5/- Roller cloth and sizing lannels have had quite insignificant demand. Brown casing papers and Bandings have no further interesting features. Oldham bandings are quoted at Rs. 1/1 6 whereas Home offers are nearly 14d. per lb. F.O.B. Lumbeth Ropes are booked at 25d. F.O.B. Local bazar rate is Rs. 1/15/- per lb. Fillets Emery are quoted at Rs. -3/- per lb. Stripping and burnishing at Rs. -13/- per lb. The quotations are as under:—
Heads—Rs. 1/15 0; Reeds—Rs. 0/5 0;
Wet grades—Rs. 27/-; Bandings—Rs. 1/2 0;
Tubular bandings—Rs. 2/-; Cotton Ropes—Lumbeth—Rs. 1/15 0; Fillets Emery—Rs. 0/3 0; Fillets Stripping and Burnishing—Rs. 0/14 0; Ropes—Bobbing—Rs. 28/-; Slubbing Bobbing—Rs. 29/-; Warner Bobbing—Rs. 85/-; Conical Bobbing—Rs. 11/-; (English); Ring Rabbeth—5/-—Rs. 11/-; Wet pins—Rs. 6/8 0 to Rs. 10/- (according to sizes).

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

BOMBAY, March 16.

Freight Report, Bombay to U. K. Continued.
The market has firmed up during the week but the volume of business reported done is not very large, some 17,000 freight tons altogether having been booked March to June, chiefly for Mediterranean and Continental

You cannot fool them all the time!



THE LITTLE FABLES ABOUT CHICORY,
which manufacturers of only "pure" Coffee are in the habit of resurrecting might fool some people for a little while but sooner or later they discover the "catch in it"!

Intelligent people know that Chicory is a highly nutritious food with real tonic, flavouring, and digestive properties, and that French Coffee cannot be a fraudulent imitation of plain Coffee, since the blending of Chicory with Coffee originated among Coffee drinkers themselves about 150 years ago.

They find out too that as there are many different qualities of pure Coffee obtainable, according to whether it is manufactured from low-grade beans costing four annas a pound, or high grade beans costing one rupee, all "pure" Coffees are not necessarily good.

POLSON'S PURE MOCHA COFFEE

which we guarantee to be made from highest grade beans only is unquestionably the finest pure Coffee you can get.

POLSON'S FRENCH COFFEE

is a blend of highest grade Coffee and the most expensive Bruges Chicory, and is the best blended Coffee that money can buy.

TEST OUR COFFEE FOR YOURSELF

We offer you a **FREE SAMPLE TIN**, containing sufficient for three cups, of either **Polson's Pure Mocha** or **Polson's French Coffee** of the same quality as we manufacture daily.

POLSON MANUFACTURING Co.
Coffee Manufacturers for 44 years
P. O. Box 367 ... BOMBAY.

Every 1 lb. tin contains a Present Ticket.

ports. For March shipment owing to limited space 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. light seeds basis has been paid. Current rates for April/May are about 18s. 6d. light seeds basis. Enquiry at present is restricted to a few ports only. Tonnage market is reported very firm; owners ask 26s. 6d. to 27s. deadweight basis for April/May.

NORWAY'S REPORT FOR JANUARY 1923.

The following is the report for the month of January 1923, issued by the Bank of Norway:—"Norpes Bank's" balance sheet to date 31/1 shows that the note circulation declined last month from 384.8 to 397.7 million kroner. The price level has remained unchanged since the previous month, but raw materials show a rise and foodstuffs a fall. The foreign exchange market has been lively.

At the beginning of the month Norwegian kroner declined somewhat in relation to the leading currencies; pounds and dollars, but afterwards they kept comparatively stable. The bond market was firm with lively business at the beginning of the month, but closed with a weak tendency. The stock market is without business, though some transactions took place in whaling shares at rising prices. The State budget proposals for 1923/24 give 44.9 million kroner as the total income and expenditure amount on the ordinary budget,

and 51.7 million kroner on the extraordinary budget, in all 546.6 million kroner which is a reduction of 76.2 million kroner compared with the preceding budget.

The total State debt of the country amounted on December 31, 1922 to 1,401.6 million kroner as against 1,240 million kroner the year before. There was, however, a considerable amount of State Loan funds in foreign Banks which had not been drawn upon. The Customs income for January was 13.8 million kroner as against 7.9 million kroner last year. Receipts during the first seven months of the financial year were 69.7 million kroner. The timber market has been quiet and only small consignments have been sold. The price of porps advanced from 13sh. to between 197/8 and 14sh. c. i. f. East Coast of England. There has been little business in mine timber and the prices have been poor. An improvement is anticipated in this market, however. The wood-pulp market was very firm in January, with a lively demand. Many sales have been effected and prices have advanced. There are also more signs of life in the cellulose market, and several big transactions have been effected with England and Overseas countries, whereas buyers on the Continent are waiting. The market is expected to be firm in the future. The paper market is quiet at present, but is expected to become more lively. The large herring-fishery has now begun, but has been much hindered by bad weather, and in January it only yielded poor

results. The fat-herring fishery has also been meagre.

COMPANY MEETINGS

AKBAR MFG. AND PRESS CO. LTD.

The forty-fourth Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Thursday afternoon at the Company's Office, Akbar Building, Fort, Mr. Mahomed-Hoy Hajeebhoy presiding. The annual report of directors was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

The working of the twelve months under report has as appears from the annexed accounts, resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,92,527-12-7, which with the previous year's balance of Rs. 22,713-9-6, makes a total of Rs. 1,92,527-12-7. During the year under report the rain-fall in the beginning was good and the prospects of crop were very fair, but later on the rain-fall became very irregular which spoiled the crop to a great extent also there was no arrangement for joint working of Gins at Khandwa last year. Thus taking into consideration the above circumstances, your Directors hope that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Your Directors recommend to appropriate the sum of Rs. 1,92,527-12-7 standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as under:—

Rs. As. P.
Payment of Dividend at Rs. 30 per

share (Free of Income Tax)	90,000 0 0
Machinery Depreciation Fund	30,000 0 0
Building Depreciation Fund	30,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,000 0 0
Servants' Gratuity Fund	2,500 0 0
Bonus	5,000 0 0
Balance to be carried to the next year's Account	15,027 12 7

Rs. 1,92,527 12 7
The Company's Factories and Buildings together with Stores are insured in the sum of Rs. 24,62,025-0-0.

KALBADEVI INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

The following students of the Institute of Commerce, conducted by Mr. Ruttanah S. Bhambhani, F.C.R.A., G.D.A., of Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Corporation of Accountants (Glasgow), which was held under the supervision of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. in Bombay last December 1922.
1. Mr. Boman-sha Hormasji Kotwal
2. Mr. Etluji Ardesir Desai
3. Mr. P. A. Lakshmanan
4. Mr. Praggi Bhimbhai Desai
5. Mr. Anurthal Lalubhai Patel
Out of the 8 students submitted by the Institute for examination the abovesaid 5 have passed the same.

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FRENCH REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment. When the Hair begins to get thin or fall (ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed. It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New Hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

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Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS OF MEMORY, BRAIN FOG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION OF IDEAS, LOSS OF VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION, NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliva, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vinsagapatam.

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Until you have tried Mother Seigel's Syrup you have no idea what Stomach Comfort really means.



banishes indigestion, constipation, biliousness, liverishness, sick headaches, flatulence, furred tongue, and yellow eyes. Gives appetite for food and power to digest it. Ensures freedom from stomach and liver troubles and so builds health on the firm foundation of sound digestion. Sold also in Tablet form

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE. OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 29, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents. A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—Please ask for testimonials. J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City.

EXPENDITURE ON STAMPS.**INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The Inchcape Committee give the estimates of net expenditure and of revenue in 1922-23 under the head of Stamps, including a supplement grant of Rs. 1,10,000, compared with the revised estimates for 1921-22 and the actual net expenditure and revenue for 1913-14 as follows:—

	Net expenditure.	Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14, Actuals	1,68,900	1,43,900
1921-22, Revised Estimate	24,99,000	24,27,000
1922-23, Budget Estimate	22,73,000	24,29,000

The net expenditure represents the difference between the gross expenditure (i.e., the cost of the supply and sale of stamps in India together with the expenditure incurred in England on the purchase of stocks of stamps) and the recoveries made from Provincial Governments and the Posts and Telegraphs Department for stamps issued to them.

The operations of the Calcutta Stamp Department include (1) the provision of stamp stocks of every description for the whole of India by indent on the Director-General of Stores; (2) the main storage of stamps and detailed distribution to indenting offices in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and the United Provinces and (copying stamps and forest stamps only) in the Central Provinces and Berar; (3) the provision of overprinted postage stamps and their supply to such Indian States as have joined the Postal Convention; (4) the provision of overprinted court-fee and copying stamps and plain paper for the Indian States in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces; (5) arrangements for the manufacture and storage of (a) service postcards and (b) stamp booklets of various values of postage stamps and their issue to other Central Depots and to the treasuries and sub-treasuries indenting upon this store; (6) the provision of water-marked paper for use with court-fee stamps and its supply to all treasuries within the circle of supply of this depot as well as to the Punjab and North-West Frontier which are for other purposes in the Karachi depots circle of supply; (7) the stocking and issue of clipping punches for the cancellation of stamps and (8) embossing cheque and receipts forms, share certificates, etc., for the Government and the public.

In addition to this regular work the Calcutta depot has in recent years undertaken the arrangements for the local manufacture and distribution of postcards and the overprinting of the postal stationery.

With the exception of the comparatively small supplies issued to the minor administrations directly under the Government of India, the cost of the above operations is recoverable and there is no *prima facie* justification for the great increase in net expenditure, the estimates of which, amounted in 1921-22 to nearly 15 times, and in 1922-23 to 13½ times, the pre-war figure. We proceed to deal *seriatim* with the causes of this increase.

The expenditure in England was:—

	Rs.
1913-14, Actual Expenditure	15,98,000
1921-22, Revised Estimate	53,85,000
1922-23, Budget Estimate	29,10,000

This expenditure is incurred on stamps, etc., supplied by the manufacturers Messrs. De la Rue and Co. The contract with this firm expires on the 31st December 1924, but is subject to renewal. We are informed that the question whether it will be possible and economical thereafter to manufacture stamps in India, either departmentally or by contract, is under investigation. We understand that there are technical difficulties in the way of printing adhesive stamps in India, but that the printing of postcards is a simpler process. As the latter form one of the largest items in the annual indent, take up a very large space in store, and account for the greater portion of the freight charges, there would appear to be many advantages in getting postcards at any rate printed in India.

Under the present contract the price to be paid for the various stamps, etc., is regulated by a schedule on a sliding scale whereby the rate decreases with the quantity supplied. In 1917, owing to the general rise in prices, Messrs. De la Rue and Co. asked for some modifications of the terms of the contract and it was agreed at the India Office that the increase in the cost of paper, less £1,000, should be borne by the Government of India, other increases in cost—labour, etc.—being entirely at the charge of the firm. This arrangement was maintained till 1st January 1919 when it was agreed to make a further allowance—to be settled quarterly—for increased cost of labour, etc. We understand that these extra payments have hitherto been equivalent to an increase of 57 per cent. over the original rates in the schedule. We are informed that as a result of the recent fall in the price of paper and in the cost of labour, etc., these allowances are now showing a considerable reduction. There should also be a material reduction on account of the freight charges, which we

understand are paid in England. The result will not however, be any material reduction in the net expenditure under this head, as the greater part of this outlay is recoverable.

The large excess of expenditure over recoveries in the last two years has attracted our attention, and we have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the deficit. We have not been able in the available to obtain all the information required, but the following facts account in a large measure for the shortage in recoveries:—

Owing to changes in postal rates and postage stamps it has been necessary to lay in new stocks far in excess of the year's supply to the post office. We understand that this factor will not operate next year.

By some mistake, of which we have not been able to obtain an explanation, no provision has been made for recoveries on account of stamps supplied to Bengal and other Provincial Governments that draw on the central depot. The sum of Rs. 1,02,000 entered in the budget relates only to supplies of plain paper.

By a further mistake in the accounts office provision was made for recoveries on account of plain paper from a few Provincial Governments only. The actual recoveries should not fall far short of the outgoing, viz., Rs. 4 lakhs.

The charges raised against Provincial Governments and the Posts and Telegraphs Department for stamps obtained from England have hitherto been based on the contractors' schedule rates plus freight, and no addition has been made for the extra allowances described in paragraph 9 above, although these had risen as high as 57 per cent. We are informed that the Government of India received no intimation from the India Office of the grant of these allowances till June 1921, and that recoveries have since been delayed by discussions with Provincial Governments regarding the dates from which the short payments should be made good. We recommend that recovery be made from Provincial Governments from the date on which stamps became a provincial subject under the Reforms Scheme, but we see no advantage in raising an arrear debt against the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In future the full expenditure incurred should, we think, be recovered in all cases.

We understand that up to the end of 1921-22 English expenditure was converted at Rs. 10 equal to £1 in making recoveries both from Provincial Governments and from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and there must have been a large loss on exchange in that year. We recommend that a claim be raised against Provincial Governments on this account also. We are informed that, with effect from the present year, recoveries will be effected at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

We understand that the railway freight on consignment of stamps supplied from the Calcutta depot to treasuries in Bengal is paid by the depot, and not recovered. We consider that this charge should be met by the Provincial Government.

The Committee recommend that:—
(1) The Minor Administration be debited with the cost of all stamps, plain paper, etc., supplied to them;
(2) expenditure incurred in England on indents from provincial depots be charged direct to the Provincial Accounts;
(3) the reserve stocks of stamps in the Calcutta depot be reduced with a view to effecting a saving of Rs. 4,00,000 in 1923-24;
(4) the whole of the expenditure, in-

cluding overhead charges incurred by the central depot be recovered and the depot be made self-supporting, the Controller being responsible for effecting recoveries;

(5) the provision for net expenditure on stamps be reduced in 1923-24 by Rs. 25,50,000 which, after allowing for an increased debit of Rs. 3,50,000 to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, will leave a net saving of Rs. 22 lakhs in 1923-24, and Rs. 18 lakhs in future years.

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P. RLV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—I beg to suggest the following questions for the attention of the members of our Legislative Assembly:—

I.—(a) Will Government explain the necessity of having separate Divisional Superintendents at Bhusaval, and at Kalyan?
(b) At Jhansi and at Bina.
(c) What are their functions?

II.—(a) What is the staff under them?
(b) Was any expert called for from outside India to cut down the expenses of G. I. P. Railway?
(c) What is the cost and fee for his advice including his passage from England and back?

—Yours, etc., S. B. DAVE.
Girgaon, Bombay, March 12.

KATHIAWAR RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—I hope you will not refuse a little of space to me to expose the hardships of Kathiawar Railway passengers which have exceeded all limits since two or three weeks.

The Kathiawar Railways need no introduction. Their proverbial mismanagement, their regularly irregular service are already known to the Indian public. There was a finger-point exception like Bhavnagar Railway. But, alas, it is also falling in this category. New lines have been opened at the cost of the efficiency on the main line, without the adequate provision of the rolling stock, to prevent overcrowding. Now-a-days the matter is coming to a crisis. In spite of repeated warnings to the authorities from the responsible public workers, both through the Press and personal negotiations, it seems, the Railway authorities have shut their eyes to the hardships of the travelling public. A day passes not when hundreds of passengers are left to the mercies of the station in the jungles far distant from the cities. Especially in this marriage season, when according to the Hindu customs, the party must reach in time the destination, the trains run so overcrowded that the booking is wired closed.

To crown the whole show, the Bhavnagar Railway authorities have decided to increase the fares, giving the lead to the other States. The Kathiawadis residing outside the province have a responsibility to protest strongly against this arbitrary increase and give the lead to the voiceless Kathiawadis in this matter, as they have to travel off and on to be in their country. Lastly, it will be not out of place to suggest to the Bhavnagar authorities that to maintain the reputation, they should add to the existing service one or two local trains to lessen the hardships of the overcrowding.—Yours, etc., N. M. SHAH.
Ranpur, March 13.

ALL-INDIA SHIAH CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secy. of the Reception Committee of the All-India Shiah Conference, Maghiana, writes:—The 16th session of the All-India Shiah Conference, which was to be held during the Christmas week last year, will be held at Jhang Maghiana (Punjab) on March 31st, April 1st and 2nd.

In reply to his letter dated the 4th February 1923, suggesting that a rule be framed for regulating the speed of motor cars driven in the city, the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay informed him that the matter was receiving attention at the hands of Government.

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"PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE" institution. This Bank is no doubt Progressive yet Conservative. It has accounts along those lines which better its facilities and ensure unique service to its customers. CONSERVATIVE in holding fast to those financial principles which experience has proved sound.

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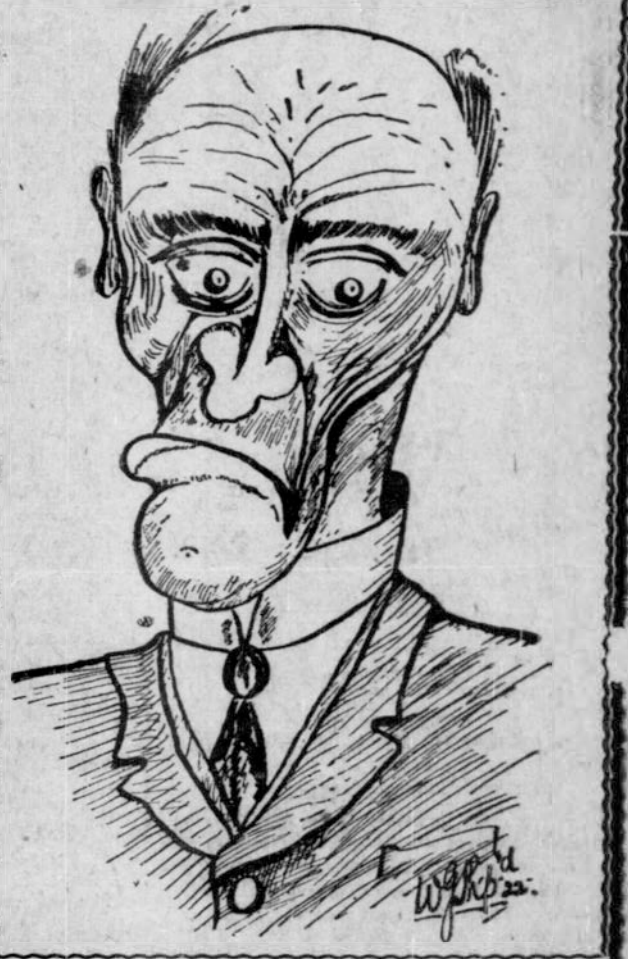
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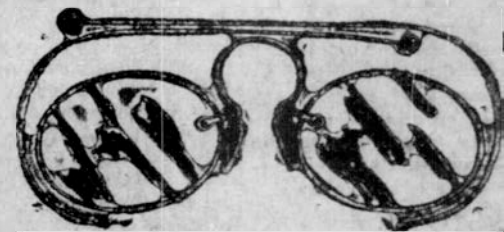
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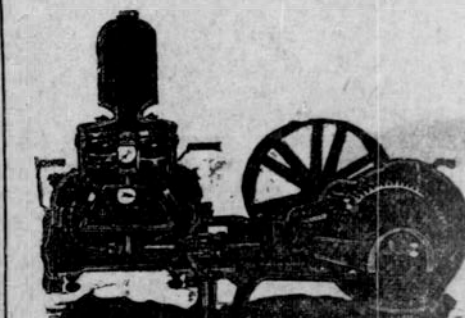
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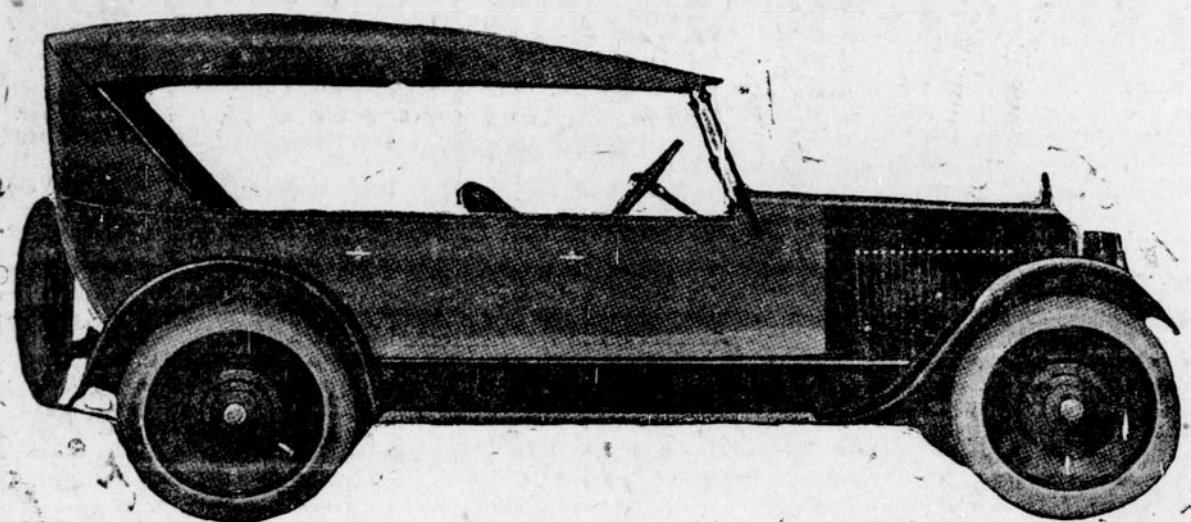
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MADRAS COUNCIL.

NO REDUCTION IN MINISTERS' SALARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 15.
At the Legislative Council to-day, Sir Charles Todhunter put in a demand for Rs. 15,84,000 under general administration earmarked for the Executive Council and the Ministers.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar proposed a reduction in provision for the Ministers by which he sought to reduce the Ministers' salaries by Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem. The mover emphasised that his proposal did not in any way imply lack of confidence in the Ministers. He did not yield to any one in his appreciation of valuable services of the Ministers and in his opinion they thoroughly justified the confidence reposed in them. The speaker mentioned the cases of Ministers in Bombay, United Provinces and Bihar and wanted the Madras Ministers to fall into the line.

Sir Charles Todhunter deprecated the debate over this trivial reduction and wanted the House to remember that their Ministers had already agreed to receive far less than the Ministers in Bombay and other Provinces. The motion was defeated 14 voting for reduction and 55 against.

Sir Charles' demand was granted in full. When the demand under civil justice came up for discussion, Dr. C. Natesan wanted to cut down the allotment for High Court by one hundred rupees, his object being to express disappointment at the treatment meted out by the High Court to the non-Brahmins in respect of judicial appointments in spite of the resolution passed by the Council for giving effect to the principle of communal representation in regard to such appointments.

Messrs. Palmer and Mohamed Osman, speaking on the motion, voiced the grievances of the Indian Christian and Mahomedan communities respectively in the matter.

Mr. Das, representing the Oriyas, said that his community had just cause to complain against the High Court inasmuch as the non-Brahmins or the Indian Christians, but he would not on that account support the vote of censure on the High Court.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer pointed out to Dr. Natesan the inadvisability of pressing his motion. The Law Member said the composition of the High Court Bench was such that due averence to claims of all communities might be expected. He would, however, forward the present debate to the High Court.

Mr. Natesan, thereupon, withdrew his motion.

PUDUKOTAH ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PUDUKOTAH, March 15.
It is understood that draft proposals for reconstituting the Representative Assembly on more popular basis are now under consideration of the Dewan and will be published in the State Gazette as soon as the sanction of the Regent is obtained.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SEPARATING JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The schemes for separating judicial and executive functions were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The principle involved in it had been accepted by the Government and a Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Greaves was appointed for this purpose about a year ago. This Committee submitted its report recommending a scheme for the separation of the judicial and executive functions. To-day a resolution was moved in the Council urging the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Greaves Committee. Several members speaking on the resolution admitted that the scheme formulated by the Greaves Committee was not perfect and suggested their own schemes.

The Hon. Mr. Stephenson replying said though he did not like to go into the merits of the question, since the principle had already been accepted by the Government yet he would not accept the suggestions. Regarding some of the evils of the present system he admitted that there was a very strong feeling on the question and the Government was out to get a definite scheme which would be given effect to after comparing the Bengal scheme with those of Bihar and the United Provinces. Mr. Stephenson said there were various causes for delay in giving effect to the Greaves Committee scheme. It was impossible to try the scheme in one or two districts. They must first know the future prospects of the officers. The question of recruitment of officers was not less important. Then came the questions of control of criminal work and cost. He opposed the resolution which was carried by a non-official majority.

To-morrow His Excellency the Governor will address the Council after which demands for grants in connection with the budget would be considered.

KARACHI TELEPHONE MANAGEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 15.

The Karachi Municipality considered last night a letter of the Bombay Telephone Company's solicitors requesting the consent of the Municipality to the Bombay Company's assigning its business to a new company proposed to be formed for the purpose. In the course of the discussion the proposals were put forward to take over the Bombay Telephone Company's Karachi business or demanding an increase in royalty and reduction in the municipal telephone charge. Ultimately a committee was appointed to consider the question of taking over the concern or consenting to the transfer.

"CHARKA A VERY GOOD THING."

AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

Interviewed by the Associated Press H. H. the Aga Khan replying to a question whether the British Government considered revision of the Indian Constitution possible or necessary before the expiry of the statutory period, said that the British were a practical people who are not impressed by tall talk or big words. They would be impressed by the use the Indians made of the Reforms. If the best men in India went to the Councils and worked them improving the Indian conditions the British public were far more likely to be impressed. Otherwise they would regard Indians as mere talkers. The history of Britain was one of step by step and each very thorough so they could appreciate the same in others also.

With regard to His Highness' protest against European attitude in Kenya he said he still protested against it. He was sure the India office would do its best but Indians should not let matters slide. He hoped the deputation headed by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri should get full support from All-Indians irrespective of any difference of opinion. Many thoughtful people in England realized the damage done to British prestige and Empire by the behaviour of the whites in Kenya but again the matter depended upon themselves. If they could carry on a vigorous propaganda in England then the position would become clearer.

In regard to the object of the Muslim meeting in Bombay under the auspices of His Highness, he emphatically denied that the programme published by this conference meant creation of a new Moslem Party in India. It meant merely that as soon as Turkey's peace is signed they should concentrate as far as possible on united efforts towards the improvement of Moslem conditions where such were within their power.

In reply to a question whether His Highness agreed with Sir Abdur Rahim in the view that no Moslem could accept the principle of aloofness inculcated in the Gandhian Programme in Charka and Khadar, he said he had not the detailed report of Sir Abdur Rahim's speech in question. It was an undoubted fact that renunciation of activities in the world in the sense of becoming a hermit was not in keeping with the teaching of the Prophet whose injunction was to face the battle of life. As to Charka he personally thought that on certain conditions it was a very good thing. As a cottage industry it will keep millions of people, who were compulsorily idle occupied during certain seasons. In that sense it was fully in keeping with the Islamic precepts.

Regarding the non-Asiatic movement he said he looked upon it as the vaguest of vague words. When China and Japan stop quarrelling with each other there is time enough to talk of such vague things.

SJT. VERHOMEL.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S R. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Mar. 13.

Mr. Verhommel Vapurimal, who was one of the two released prisoners who kept the tale of the Visapur Jail before the public some time back, was again sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 108 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Shikarpur. Mr. Verhommel is the first Congress worker in Sind who has been prosecuted for the fourth time in the last two years. He was one of the energetic and prominent workers of Sukkur having great influence on the masses.

A NON-CO-OPERATOR PENALISED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

A series of questions were asked at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the arrest for the third time of Sjt. Dalbahadur Giri at Darjeeling and his subsequent conviction.

The Hon. Mr. Stephenson in reply said he was arrested for loitering with no ostensible means of subsistence and was ordered to furnish a bond of rupees one hundred with one surety for the same amount to be of good behaviour for one year. In default he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the same period. He was asked to give his finger print like ordinary criminal, and as a non-cooperator he refused to comply with that order and in consequence he was ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months more. He was transferred to Alipore as an ordinary prisoner but it was not correct that at Alipore the non-cooperator special class prisoners refused to take special diet unless Giri was given the same. He was transferred again but owing to a misunderstanding he was sent to Berhampore Jail where he remained for nineteen days and was treated as a special class prisoner like the other non-cooperator prisoners in this jail. When the mistake was discovered he was transferred to Hoogli as an ordinary prisoner.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

A correspondent says that an invidious distinction is made by the authorities at Mount Abu in respect of visitors to the famous Dilwara Temples. Whereas European visitors are admitted free to the Temples, after filling in a permit, Indian visitors, says the correspondent, are only admitted on payment of a tax of Rs 1-3-9 per head. He asks why such a distinction based on racial considerations should be made.

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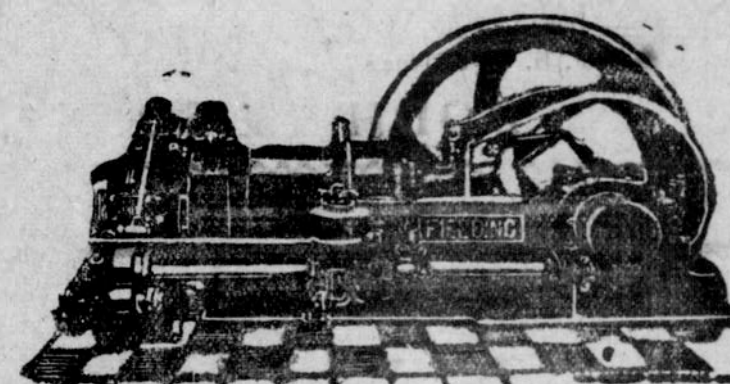
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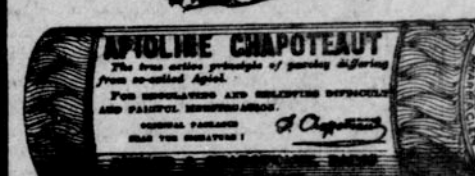
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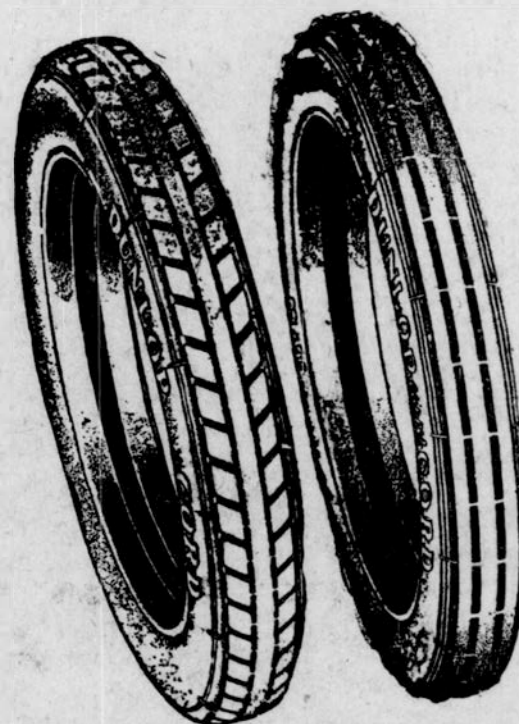
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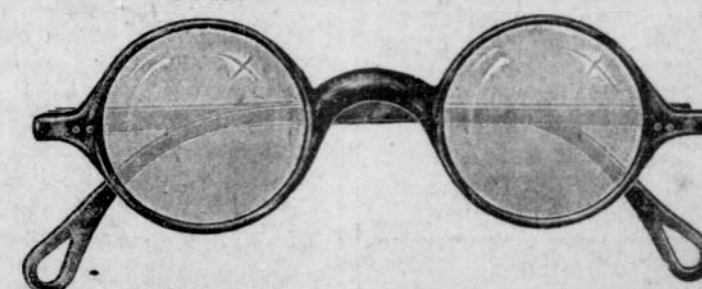
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